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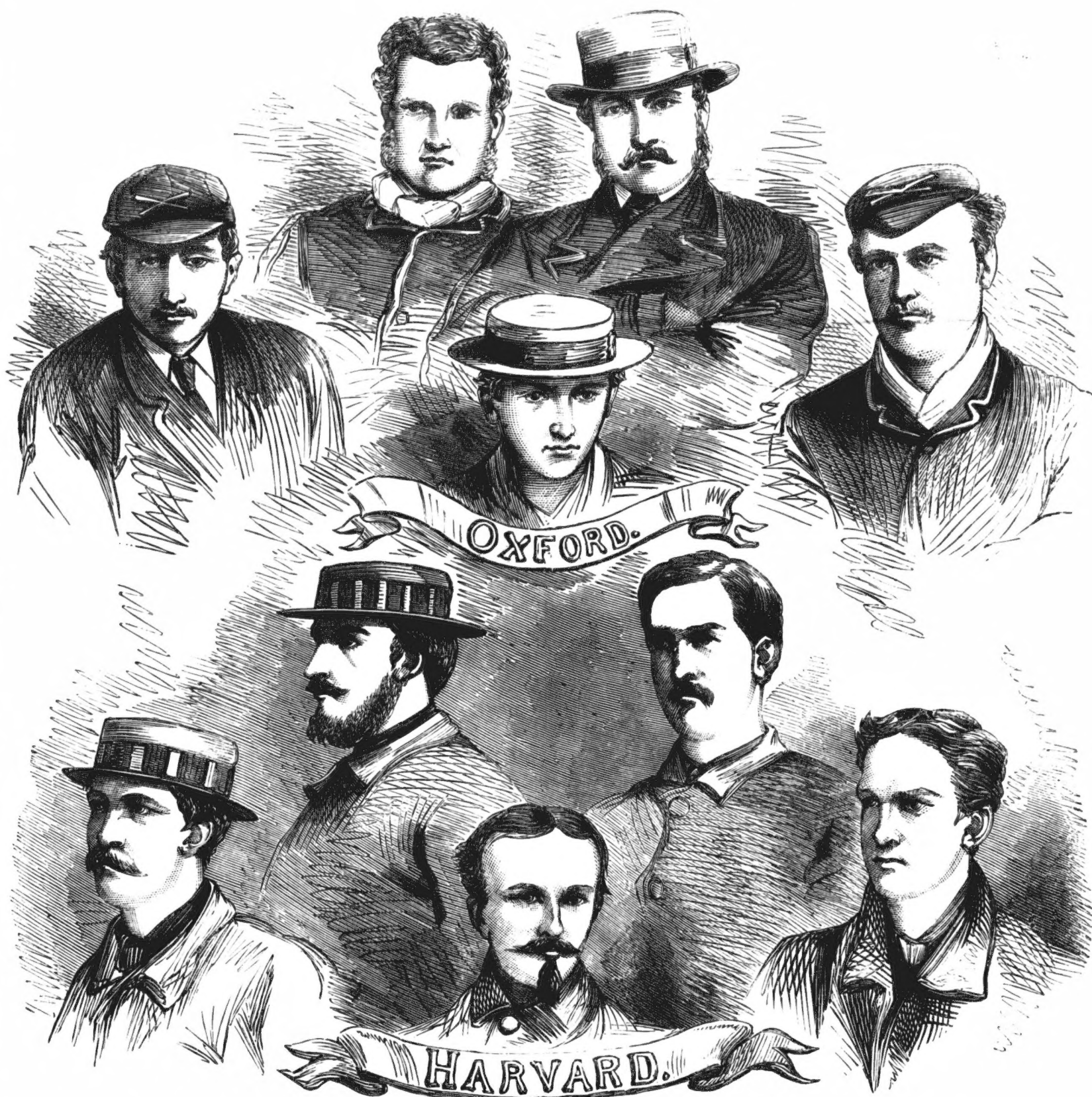
THE ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY NEWS.



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[ONE PENNY.]



THE INTERNATIONAL UNIVERSITY BOAT RACE.—THE OXFORD AND HARVARD CREWS.—(SEE PAGE 1394)
THE LONDON HERALD.—418.



THE INTERNATIONAL UNIVERSITY BOAT RACE.

As we are now, as we write, on the eve of the great rowing contest between the rival four-oars of Harvard and Oxford Universities, and as by this time the hard work of the crews has almost come to an end, it behoves us to enter somewhat more minutely than of late into the doings and condition of the oarsmen, as well as to give, if possible, some idea of the relative merits of the crews, more especially as we publish their portraits.

Before doing so, it is necessary to mention the record of the daily practice of the competitors. On Tuesday, then, both crews sent their boats up to Barnes in the evening for the purpose of rowing the course throughout on the ebb tide, and the elements were very favourable for finished rowing and for quick work. A strong ebb tide was running down, the sky was clear, and the water smooth, although the atmosphere was rather close, and tended to a reduction in weight. About six o'clock the Harvard oarsmen embarked on board Mr. James Blyth's screw steam yacht Ariel, and proceeded in her to Barnes, whither their boat, by Elliott, the American builder, had been previously sent up in readiness for them. They embarked in her at the White Hart, and paddled steadily up to the Ship at Mortlake, where they turned, and prepared for a sharp row over the course downwards. In consequence of their boat driving down below the Ship with the tide, they were compelled to back her up against stream, and, after a brief pause, started off on their journey, accompanied by the Ariel. They steered a very good course down through the Middlesex shoreward of Barnes railway-bridge, rowing about 42 strokes to the minute, and kept resolutely to their work until they passed Chiswick. Here slight symptoms of flagging were discernible on the part of one or two men in the boat, and those by no means the least important. However, on they went round the bend of the river off Hammersmith-mall, under the Suspension-bridge, and through Crabtree Reach for Craven Cottage, which they rounded rather closely, keeping a capital course for Putney Aqueduct. From what cause is not clearly apparent, it was evident that the stroke of the Harvard crew repeatedly altered his time in the stretch from the Soapworks to Putney—at one time slackening his pace, and at another quickening—a course of action at all times of doubtful expediency, but doubly dangerous when a crew is getting tired after pulling three miles at racing pace. On this side of the Atlantic it is at this particular time that the greatest regularity and precision of stroke are considered the crucial test of an accomplished and experienced strokesman, for then of all other times the strength of the crew require to be husbanded, and their labour to be lightened as far as is compatible with maintaining a high rate of speed. Half-a-mile above Putney the stroke and pace of the American boat were palpably slower, but the crew quickened up over the last 300 yards, and finished at the Aqueduct with a lively spurt. The crew then turned round and paddled up to the London Boathouse, where they were warmly applauded by the lookers-on, who testified their satisfaction with repeated "Bravoes," and much clapping of hands, this last method of testifying approbation having recently come into fashion at the river-side. About three-quarters of an hour after the Americans had gone down, the Oxford crew, who had likewise sent their boat up to Barnes, whither they proceeded on board Mr. Willan's screw yacht Iris, embarked and paddled up to the Ship, whence they started on a slightly worse ebb tide than their opponents, and rowed the course hard to the end, coached by Mr. George Morrison from the steamer just mentioned. They rowed a steady, well-defined stroke of about 38 to the minute, and compassed the distance in somewhat less time than their rivals, notwithstanding the fact that their coxswain took them very wide round the bend at Craven Cottage. Turning round at the Aqueduct, they rowed quietly back to their boat yard, where they were in their turn loudly cheered by the lookers-on, of whom there was a goodly assemblage.

Regarding the comparative merits of the oarsmen composing the crews, opinions differ, as might be expected. Some think Oxford sure to win, others believe that the Americans will prove successful, and others, again, that it will be a close and exciting contest. The watermen about the river side incline to a belief in the superior powers of the Harvard crew, while the boating men who frequent Putney seem divided in their allegiance, the majority, perhaps, casting their lot in with the Oxonians. Which will ultimately prove correct time alone can decide, but we shall not have very long to wait in ignorance. At the same time it is evident to an attentive observer of the practice of the two crews that there is more *bona fide* hard work done in the Oxford than in the Harvard boat. There is, says the *Times*, an earlier catch of the water, a longer and more telling stroke rowed farther through the water, more body-swing, more leg-work, and more strength, as there is indubitably more, perhaps too much, weight on the side of the English crew. Notwithstanding these apparent advantages, there is a certain amount of roughness and a want of good form in the Oxford crew conspicuous to a practised eye; added to which their boat often appears to be moving comparatively slowly, but perhaps in this last particular the difference is more apparent than real. However, certain it is, that in many quarters, generally supposed to be well-informed, considerable exception is taken to them on this account, and it is a question whether, although a physically strong crew, they are what is termed a "fast four." Their bowman, Mr. Willan, although a most effective, is certainly not now an elegant ear, and his form has unquestionably deteriorated since his last appearance at Putney in the University Eight. Mr. Yarborough, at No. 2, is rowing as well as anybody in the boat, perhaps better; his work is honestly and well done, and with his form no fault can be found. Mr. Tinsé, their No. 3, was indisposed at the Henley Regatta last June, and he seems scarcely to have recovered his former style of rowing; this is the more to be regretted, as his weight, which amounts to between 13st. and 14st., requires some pulling along. Mr. Darbshire, the stroke-oar, is, on the other hand, rowing up to his average, but, perhaps, with a slight tendency to cut his stroke unduly short at the finish. Again, their new boat, which certainly carries them more satisfactorily than the one which they originally bought with them to Putney, frequently seems to "go dead" between the strokes, instead of holding her way; but this failing is by no means so marked as in the old boat. It is owing possibly to the immense downward force thrown up in her at the end of each stroke, and leads one to the conclusion that if they are defeated it will be as much owing to their undue weight as to a superiority of pace in the Yankee boat. The crew, there can be no question, were a triad when they first came to Putney, but

during their stay they have improved daily, to which a couple of brief visits to Brighton have aided. They will, in all probability, do very little more, if any, hard work, and on the day of the race will be in pretty good condition.

The Harvard crew, on their first arrival, were generally depreciated, their style of pulling, which was essentially American, being short, hurried on the feather, and their stroke insufficiently pulled through the water. In other words, there was a bucketing rush forward, and an absence of force applied either to the first, or, indeed, to any portion of the stroke; there was a marked absence of body-swing and an apparent inability to use the legs; in fact, too much arm-work. All this has now been changed, and by a superficial observer the Harvard four might easily be mistaken for an English crew. It is true they have steadfastly declined to lend an ear to any "coaching" at the hands of their hosts; but it is none the less a fact that they have studiously watched the rowing of all the best oarsmen they have seen at Putney, whether amateur or professional, and have not been slow to profit by what they have seen. They have acquired a better hold of the water, and more swing than they originally possessed, and they have learnt to use their hips and legs to better purpose. At the same time, they have scarcely acquired that light but withal powerful wrench of the oar's blade through the surface of the water which in this country is considered the characteristic of a first-class oarsman; but with a little judicious "coaching" this essential knack might have been easily imparted to them. Nevertheless, we have no wish to quarrel with the steps which their national pride led them or those which it forbade them to take; these are matters on which they must be allowed to judge for themselves. That they have visibly and effectually altered their rowing for the better, and that they have spared no pains to this end, is generally acknowledged by all frequenters of the river-side; but in their efforts to perfect themselves they have, it is feared, done too much. In their own opinion this is not so, as they say they are accustomed to work as hard at home; but it is considered by many boating men at Putney—and those no mean judges, too—that they are already showing signs of over-training. Whether this be really the case or not, they certainly do not flinch from their self-imposed task. As a crew they are much lighter than their opponents, and, we are disposed to think, scarcely so strong; that they require rest at the present moment must be patent to any one who witnessed their performance on Tuesday evening.

In respect to individual members of the Harvard crew, Mr. Fay, the bowman, rows in pretty good form, and is perhaps the best of the two forward oarsmen, Mr. Lyman, at No. 2, needing some good coaching, his time being frequently bad. Mr. Simmons, who rows No. 3, is, perhaps, the best oar in the boat, and he and Mr. Loring, the stroke, more nearly approach the English in their method of rowing than their companions, but they both look overdone.

For the conduct of the race every precaution will be taken and no trouble spared to afford both crews a fair and, above all, a clear course. The Thames Conservancy under their new Act, intend to stop the traffic on the river for some time preceding the hour appointed for the race, and no steamers will be permitted to accompany the crews, with the exception of one boat for the umpires and another for the Press. Under all the circumstances, the number of spectators on the towing-path will probably far exceed any previous gathering on the river banks, even at the Oxford and Cambridge boat race this spring, and, following the precedent then set, barriers will be erected on the towing-path to prevent the passage of horsemen along the edge of the river. It is devoutly to be hoped that the weather may be fine, the crowd well behaved, and that a fairly rowed race may be won by the best oarsmen, be they of the Old or the New world. What little betting there is on the race may be quoted at 9 to 4 and 2 to 1 on Oxford.

It is the intention of the London Rowing Club to invite the Oxford and Harvard crews to dinner on Monday evening next, and members desirous of being present should apply for tickets for themselves and friends as soon as possible to the Hon. Secretary, Star and Garter Hotel, Putney.

COURT AND SOCIETY.

Her Majesty the Queen, accompanied by Prince and Princess Christian, Prince Christian Victor, and Prince Albert of Schleswig-Holstein, Princess Louise, Prince Leopold, and Princess Beatrice, left Windsor Castle on Thursday evening last week at ten minutes before eight o'clock, for Balmoral. The suite in attendance consisted of Lady Churchill, the Hon. Mary Lascelles, Major-General Sir T. M. Biddulph, Colonel H. and the Hon. Mrs. Ponsonby, Sir William Jenner, Mr. Duckworth, and Mr. Sahl. Earl Granville is also in attendance on Her Majesty as Secretary of State.

The Hon. Eva Macdonald left the Castle. Lady Churchill succeeded the Duchess of Roxburghe as Lady in Waiting; the Hon. Mary Lascelles succeeded the Hon. Caroline Cavendish as Maid of Honour in Waiting; and Colonel H. Ponsonby succeeded Colonel the Hon. A. Hardinge, C.B., as Equerry in Waiting.

The royal party arrived at Ballater at half-past two on Friday afternoon, and drove from thence to Balmoral.

Earl Granville had the honour of dining with the Queen and Royal Family.

On Saturday the Queen drove out at Balmoral, accompanied by Princess Christian, Princess Beatrice, and Prince Leopold. Prince Christian went out grouse shooting.

Princess Louise, Prince Leopold, and the Ladies and Gentlemen in Waiting attended Divine Service on Sunday, in the parish church, Crathie. The Rev. C. Taylor officiated.

DEPARTURE OF HER MAJESTY FROM WINDSOR.—The arrangements for the journey were under the direction of Mr. Caywell, general manager of the London and North-Western Railway. The royal train was furnished by that company, and comprised fifteen carriages, including two connected saloons recently built for Her Majesty's journeys to and from the North. The train was composed as follows:—Engine, guard's van, first-class carriage for male servants, first-class carriage for pages and upper servants, first-class carriage for dressers and ladies' maids; saloon containing Princess Beatrice, Mlle. Nordé, and dresser; the royal saloons, occupied by Her Majesty and Princess Louise, personal servants, and the Queen's dressers; double saloon, with Prince and Princess Christian and royal children; double saloon, with Prince Leopold and Mr. Duckworth, Sir W. Jenner, and Mr. Sahl; double saloon, with Lady Churchill,

Hon. Miss Lascelles, and Miss Bauer; double saloon with Earl Granville, Sir T. M. Biddulph, Colonel and the Hon. Mrs. Ponsonby; a saloon and a first class carriage for the remainder of the suite and directors; and then came Her Majesty's surgeon and the guard's van, with electrical apparatus. Precisely at five minutes to eight o'clock on Thursday evening the royal train left Windsor, and joined the Great Western main line by the west curve at Slough.

PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES.

The Prince of Wales, attended by Major Grey and Mr. F. Knollys, arrived at Marlborough House on Friday evening last week from the Continent. The Princess of Wales and the royal children are remaining at Wildbad.

On Monday morning the Prince of Wales, attended by Lieut.-Colonel Teesdale, left Marlborough House for the North.

In a letter from Wildbad, dated the 21st, we read: "The weather here is now very fine, but somewhat cold and autumnal. The Princess, generally accompanied by Countess Cowley and the Hon. Mrs. Harding, takes carriage exercise every day. The children take to their donkeys. On Thursday the Princess, Lady Cowley, Mrs. Harding, and Sir William and Lady Knollys, in two carriages, paid a second visit to the Holokopt, and, like the first, unsuccessfully as to the view; for, though there was no rain, the mirage prevented the royal visitors from seeing the splendid panoramic view. After a hurried dinner the Princess went to the theatre. On Friday the Princess, Lady Cowley, and the rest of the royal party, in two carriages, took a drive to Enzklosterby, returning to dinner."

The Prince of Wales is visiting Lord Kenlis at Underley Hall, Westmoreland. The visit is a strictly private one. It is understood that his Royal Highness will not prolong his stay at Underley beyond two days, when he will proceed to the North.

Upwards of forty men are still engaged in cleaning out the ornamental lake at Frogmore, a work of considerable magnitude. The lake has not been emptied, for sanitary cleansing, for some fifteen years past. Some remarkably fine carp have been found, and the largest of them have been transferred to Virginia Water, from whence they were originally taken.

It is said that Prince Leopold is about to pay a visit to the neighbourhood of Bournemouth, on account of his health, and that a house will be taken for him in the village of Parkstone.

VISIT OF THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH TO INDIA.—It is expected that his Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh will arrive in India about the middle of December, and will spend three weeks or more in the capital, during which there will be a series of festivities. All the high officials who are able to come will be invited as the Viceroy's guests, and the personal conferences on affairs of state which will then take place are expected to be of the greatest benefit to the country. The most complete arrangements are now being made as to sanitary matters during the gathering. As was ordered the other day at the Umballa meeting, a sanitary officer will in all probability be attached to each native chief en route to Agra, and on any cholera or sickness occurring will be authorised to stop his march, not permitting him to enter Agra. There will be a grand industrial exhibition of the Army, British and Native, of the three Presidencies. After the Durbar the Viceroy will, in all probability, take the Duke to Lucknow, and if possible run up to Lahore, and afterwards visit Central India, to open the Khamgaon Cotton Branch Railway, and probably the line between Jubbulpore and Nagpore. It is expected that many noblemen and gentlemen will go out from England at the invitation of the Viceroy. It is understood that the Duke of Edinburgh will hold the same relation to the Viceroy as the Prince of Wales bore to the Lord-Lieutenant during the two visits of his royal highness to Ireland—that is, the Duke will be the Viceroy's guest.

THE DRAWING ROOM.

FASHIONS.

(Abridged from the *Lady's Own Paper*.)

HAVING, in our last two numbers, given full details of the toilettes most in favour at present in Paris and at the seaside resorts, English and Continental, we may now advantageously devote a column or so to a description of the nick-nacks of fashion that have been lately introduced and well received, whether in England, Paris, or New York. We will marshal these jottings under distinct headings, for the greater convenience of our readers.

LINGERIE.

The linen under-garments so grateful to the wearer at this season are expensive when first purchased, but are adopted by many on the score of economy, as they are far more durable than those made of muslin. It is best to select a fine linen without dressing. This is ready for the needle, and is said to be proof against shrinkage, but a careful seamstress will have it rubbed through cold water before cutting into garments that require to be very accurately fitted. Four and a half yards is the quantity purchased for a suit of chemise and drawers for a person of medium size. Five yards make a plain sacque gown, and six yards the yoke gown preferred on the Continent for linen.

Soft-finished percale is a fine French muslin used for gowns by ladies who are forbidden by their physicians to sleep in linen. As percale is very closely woven many find it too warm for summer, and use instead the lighter cambrics. These are of firmer texture than the old fashioned jacquets, and do not become thin and sleazy when the dressing is washed out. Cross-barred muslin in small checks makes cool gowns, and is very durable. Striped muslins are apt to split in the thinner stripes.

TRIMMINGS.

Before sewing-machines came into general use a few sets of trimmed underclothing to wear on special occasions were thought enough in a lady's outfit. The machines and furnishing houses have changed that, and untrimmed garments are now the exception. Tucks, pulls, and ruffles adorn them all, and the labour of making them is small beside the endless stitching formerly done by the hands, with such detriment to health and eyesight. Fastidious people there are who prefer hand-made garments, and continue to pay fabulous prices for the beautiful lingerie made in French convents; but many others consider the stitching of the machines an ornament, as it certainly is when well done.

Tucks and puffs are the most substantial trimmings. Diagonal and horizontal tucks are worn, but the perpendicular tucks have the preference this season on the Continent, for chemise bands, drawers, gowns, and skirts. Puffs are inserted diagonally and in medallions, a narrow strip of straight muslin being stitched on the outside of the garment at the edges of the puff to hide the seams and strengthen them. Coventry ruffling, with selvedge on each side, and the Alexandra frills scalloped and prepared for gathers, are much used on underclothing. For better garments we prefer ruffles hemmed by hand or machine, with rolled gathers overseamed to the garment. The best material for ruffling is a thick quality of linen cambric. Fine sheer cambric does not wear well. Nansook and mull ruffles are soon rubbed out in washing, and scarcely repay the trouble of making. Narrow-thread edging, a mere scallop, is the prettiest finish for linen ruffles. The Hamburg embroideries are machine made, and must not be confounded with the woven work, in which the figure is merely raised, as in dotted muslins. For the lighter cambrics, used for gowns, camisoles, and skirts, there is no more suitable trimming than the Hamburg edgings and insertions. Embroidery in close, thick patterns worked on the garment is a handsome and substantial trimming. Valenciennes lace, medallions either oval, square, or diamond-shaped, alternating with other medallions of applique embroidery, or of tucks or puffs of linen cambric, trim the most expensive suits of underclothing.

MANNER OF MAKING.

Many chemises of finest linen are made in the *sacque* shape, with sleeves and skirt in one. The pointed bands are two inches wide, and made without opening in front. Stout figures should wear *sacque* chemises, as they have no superfluous fullness. When sleeves are made separately they have shaped gussets, one seam under the arm sufficing for the sleeve. To dispense with a separate corset-cover a deep point like a yoke is attached to the front and back of the chemise band, and left separate below to fall over the corset. The fall should be richly trimmed and made deep enough to reach the waist. A cluster of tucks above the hem is the only trimming admissible on the skirt. Drawers are buttoned at the sides and worn narrow and short, reaching just below the knee. They should be trimmed to match the chemise.

Seamless yokes for gowns are most pleasant to wear. They are deeply pointed back and front, and on the shoulders, and hollowed out rather low in the neck, as dresses are at present. Puffed and tucked gowns have the puffs and tucks straight at the back and bias in front. Easy-fitting coat-sleeves are more comfortable than those confined at the waist by bands. Two and a half or three widths of muslin are gathered into the yoke for a skirt.

Petticoats, whether walking length or trained, have mostly a gores front width and one narrow side gore. Beyond everything the bands of perpendicular tucks stitched on the skirt are used for trimming. Coventry ruffles, headed by horizontal tucks, are also worn, the ruffles being fluted. Finely-crippled ruffles are preferred to fluting by lovers of variety. Wide box-pleated flounces edged with patent Valenciennes trim many skirts of nansook. Trained cambric skirts to be worn beneath thin muslin dresses are trimmed to the knee with Hamburg-work, diagonal tucks, puffs, and lace.

Corset-covers, or under bodies, have short darts in front, and are sloped over the hips. The trimming around the neck is two or three inches in depth. The sleeves are a single short puff, or else entirely formed of trimming. Camisoles for morning wear are loose short *sacques* of Irish linen or of cambric, trimmed with tucks, embroidery, and lace. They are worn for negligé costume, and to breakfast at one's own home. Dressing *sacques* for covering the shoulders while making the toilette are of *écru* or unbleached linen, with needle-worked scallops of blue or scarlet.

Varieties.—Russian leather belts, pale brown and maroon, fastened with large buckles, are worn with travelling suits. One of light grey has pendants for looping skirts.

Brooch and earrings of the shaded onyx-pink shell found in Germany and mounted in French gilt are sold in leaf patterns and cut as caracots. Shell sleeve-buttons, long with square corners, are ornamented with gilt initials. Oblong pins for shawls are of the fashionable red gold. Sets of this red gold, perforated in Moorish patterns, are worn with afternoon toilettes.

Soft white flannels, for petticoats, are ornamented near the selvedge with machine embroidery done in white silk floss. Waving lines and scallops are placed far enough from the edge to admit of a hem below.

The sea-side umbrellas show some novelties. The hand-somest is of bright maroon pongee, with scalloped edges and silk lining. The stout handle, intended to serve as a walking-stick, is covered with Russia leather of dark maroon colour edged with gilt. Others of white pongee are lined with maroon silk. A drab pongee is lined and bound on the vandyked edges with scarlet. The handle is of light polished wood, the tip pointed like a spear to take firm hold in the ground.

MUSIC AND THE DRAMA, &c.

JOTTINGS FROM THE STALLS.

THE theatrical season may now be said to be fairly commencing, and managers are advertising daily the production of novelties on which they base their hopes of financial success. Several new theatres have been lately built, and the last opened has been invariably announced, of course, as an improvement on its predecessor as regards comfort, luxury, and elegance of internal arrangement, so that the London playgoer must be hard to please if he find not something to his taste amongst our theatres. Although we are able, however, to thus bear testimony to the attention paid in the matter of seats, lights, and scenery, we fear that in the course of these and future "Jottings" we shall have to pass very severe strictures on the London managers for producing plays which ought never to have left the managerial pigeon-holes; and, as we do not wish to commence with finding fault, we shall only mention those theatres where to praise is their severest censure.

Notably stands forth the Holborn, as, "hoping against hope," its manager, Mr. Sullivan, has realized his programme of legitimate drama. Doubtless, the "School for Scandal" is in itself a play to entrance all who hear it, but even the brilliant writing of Sheridan would not suffice in these sensational days unless it were interpreted by clever comedians who presented a perfect realization of the old comedy. We

see that Mr. Sullivan intends to re-open on the 18th of September with "Legitimate Drama" woven on his standard, and in his forthcoming campaign we wish him all the success which he deserves.

The Princess's has been re-decorated in the Italian style, and presents a most chaste appearance. This theatre is now one of the handsomest in London, and right worthily has Mr. Vining fitted a play to his house in the revival of Handel's "Acis and Galatea." The music is well sung by Miss Cole, a most rising young soprano, and Mr. Montem Smith. The chorus is chiefly from the operas, and the orchestra, led by Mr. Thaddeus Wells, is composed of picked men. The only drawback to the piece is the performance of Polyphemus by Herr Formes. The scenery is a re-production of that which created such a sensation at Drury Lane, and is well worth seeing, and our readers ought not to miss this opportunity of hearing an opera overflowing with melody.

The pretty little theatre at Charing Cross has reopened under the management of Miss Fowler, who has been for the last year an attraction at the Gaiety Theatre. We cannot say much in praise of "Very little Faust and more Mephistopheles." The piece is unworthy its author, Mr. Burnand, and we only regret that Miss Fowler has so little to encourage her at the commencement of her season. The Adelphi has a drama of the truly sensational kind. Although probabilities are not to be expected in these days, still we think that the sense of an audience, is too strongly outraged, when it is required to believe in the possibility of a child being stolen twice during the progress of a piece, and in the impossibility of thirty men rescuing a woman who throws herself into a river, supposed to be ten feet in breadth.

Drury Lane, we can only speak of in terms of sorrow, but while we thus early record our protest at "Formosa," we shall go more into its objectionable details, when next we make our "Jottings."

The Oxford Music Hall has been rebuilt and redecorated, and certainly is the most elegant Concert Hall in London. The managers, Messrs. Tyers and Taylor, seem anxious to provide a more refined entertainment than is to be met with in places of a like description. The vulgar comic singing which is rampant elsewhere is here avoided, and the two comics engaged, Raynor and Leslie, vie with each other in portraying the nigger as a polished gentleman. A new Cantatina, entitled "The Apple of Discord," was the occasion of the debut of Mdlle. Amy Trevelli in the character of Venus, and the fine clear soprano voice of this lady was heard to great advantage in her solo and duet, both of which were rapturously encored. Seldom have we heard so clear an articulation combined with finished execution, and the charming acting of Mdlle. Trevelli went far towards the success of the Cantatina, which will doubtless hold a place in the bills for some weeks to come.

Mlle. Fioretti, according to French journals, has accepted an engagement for Her Majesty's Theatre next season—1870.

Miss Cushman is taking the waters at Malvern. The other day she assisted at one of Mrs. Howard Paul's performances.

Mr. John Ruskin has been elected to the Slade Art Professorship at Oxford. The professorship is held for a term of three years.

The opening of the Globe Theatre, intended to take place the first week in September, is now, we understand, deferred till October.

The Lord Advocate has taken to novel-writing lately. The story in *Fraser's Magazine*—"A Visit to a Discontented Cousin"—is said to be from his pen.

The question of erecting an English theatre in Paris, where Shakespeare's works can be interpreted by artists in the original tongue, is being discussed.

Miss Louisa Moore leaves England shortly for New York. She has been engaged to appear at Wallack's Theatre. This will be her second visit to the United States.

Ferdinand Hiller has accepted an invitation to direct the concerts of the Musical Society of St. Petersburg during next winter. Cologne will lose him only for a while.

There will be an Italian Opera season at Covent Garden in the autumn, at reduced prices, which will be extended to Christmas, when the pantomime will be produced as usual.

The removal of the National Portrait Gallery from Great George-street to South Kensington, where the National Portrait Exhibitions were given, will take place about the end of this year.

MADAME ARABELLA GODDARD is in Switzerland, recruiting for her autumn pianoforte recitals in England. Most tempting offers have been made to the queen of pianistes for a Continental tour.

It is reported from Baden-Baden, that Miss Julia Schumann, daughter of the celebrated Mma. Clara Schumann, is engaged to be married to Count Vittorio Rudicali de Marmorio, in Tonia.

A new legitimate drama will from the occasion of the re-opening of the Holborn Theatre next month. Mr. Barry Sullivan is at present busy effecting alterations and improvements in the internal construction of the house.

The stage, of which Leigh Hunt was a finished and genial critic, will be glad to hear that his bust, by Mr. Durham, is finished. The 10th of October—the eighty-fifth anniversary of his birth—will witness its inauguration over his tomb, at Kensal-green.

Mlle. Nilsson is to sing (in *Mignon*) at Baden on the 4th and 7th of September. It is said that all the places have already been secured at high prices. There will be two performances of *Mignon* and one of *Faust*, by Mlle. Nilsson and M.M. Favre and Genevois.

The Hon. John Bigelow, author of the "Biglow Papers," has been appointed editor in chief of the *New York Times*. Mr. Bigelow was American Minister in Paris during Mr. Lincoln's presidency, and previous to that he had been editor of the *New York Evening Post*.

Mlle. Troyan, mother of the late celebrated animal and landscape painter, and who lately founded a prize at the School of Fine Arts to the memory of her son, has just presented to the Museum of the Luxembourg a picture by him, which has been placed in the Rubens gallery.

Miss Glyn (or, to call the lady by her lay name, Mrs. Dallas) is about to undertake a professional tour, such as a Queen of Tragedy has never before undertaken. Mrs. Dallas will traverse the United States, taking with her, as chief companions, Cleopatra and the Duchess of Malfi.

Herr Wagner's *Meistersinger* is definitely accepted for the Berlin Opera, and will be brought out at the end of October, with Herr Niemann as Walter, Mlle. Mellinger as Eva, and

Mlle. Brandt as Madelaine. As a set-off against this triumph, a parody of the same opera is having great success at Mayence.

CHAMING-CROSS THEATRE.—Miss Fowler, late of the Gaiety Theatre, having undertaken the management of this house, has inaugurated her enterprise by the production of a brief burlesque by Mr. F. C. Burnand, entitled "Very Little Faust and More Mephistopheles." The subject is, of course, Goethe's immortal poem.

THE TOPAZE arrived at Plymouth, last week from Valparaiso, bringing home one of the stone images which Captain Cook speaks of having seen at Easter Island in 1772. This specimen, which will be presented to the British museum, was considered the best carved image among those on the island. It is a bust eight feet in height, weighing about four tons.

A MONSTER musical festival, the largest ever held in this country, is now, we hear, in course of organisation by the Tonic Sol-fa Association, to take place at the Crystal Palace on the 8th prox. The "Anvil Chorus" is to be performed, on the same scale as at the recent American Peace Festival at Boston. Eight thousand performers will engage in the affair.

STATUE TO FREDERIC THE GREAT.—On the 109th anniversary, last week, of the battle of Leignitz, in Lower Silesia, that event was celebrated in that old town by the unveiling of a bronze statue of the hero of the fight, Frederic the Great. The cost, which, including the pedestal and three granite steps, amounted to 4,020 thalers, has been entirely covered by the voluntary subscriptions of the inhabitants.

A LITTLE episode occurred at the Chicago Museum one evening lately, which was not in the bill. The play was "The Streets of New York," and as the curtain rolled up for the second act, Miss Josie Booth (Alida Bloodgood) suddenly found herself ascending likewise. Her long trailing dress had by some means become fastened about the roller, and was being rolled up as fast as the curtain. Miss Booth, the actors, and the audience, gave the alarm in a most emphatic manner, and fortunately the man at the wheel took heed in time to avert a serious calamity. The fair Alida was considerably unnerved by the accident, and nearly fainted.

A RIDICULOUS story comes across the Atlantic, concerning Mr. Charles Reade's dramatization of Tennyson's poem, "Dora." At the performance of "Dora" the other night in a Western city, when Mary Morrison made her exit to bring on her little Willie of four years, she was shocked to find a lubberly boy of at least fourteen, and as he was the only Willie at hand, on he must go, though he was well nigh as big as his mother. The Farmer Allen of the play, being equal to the emergency, instead of inquiring "How old are you my little man?" endeavoured to remedy the matter by saying, "How old are you my strapping boy?" But he failed; for the boy, who was instructed to say from "four to five," it said in such a coarse, sepulchral tone as to drive the good-natured grandfather to exclaim, "For-y-five! You look it my boy, you look it."

THE *Athenæum* says that Sir Edward Creasy is writing a novel. The subject of the story is "Greek" and "classical."—A new volume of poems by Mr. Gerald Massey, entitled "A Tale of Eternity, and other Poems," will shortly appear.—Mr. Wynne, in preparing the catalogue of the Hengwrt MSS., in the Peniarth Library, has found a quarto volume, entitled "Legendary Lives of Saints," written in Cornish.—A remarkable manuscript is now at Bury St. Edmunds. It is a volume which originally belonged to Mr. Ffolkes, the antiquary. It contains an interesting account, addressed by Newton himself to Ffolkes, of the discovery of the power of gravitation. Nothing is here said about the fall of an apple having anything to do with it; in fact the account differs in many respects from the ordinary tradition.—A statue of Oliver Cromwell is to be erected in the new Town Hall of Manchester. Mr. Noble has been entrusted with this work.—Albert Dürer's picture, "The Death of the Virgin," which had disappeared for so long a period, is now to be seen above the high altar in St. Wolfgang's Church (on Lake Wolfgang, in Upper Austria).

SPORTS AND PASTIMES.

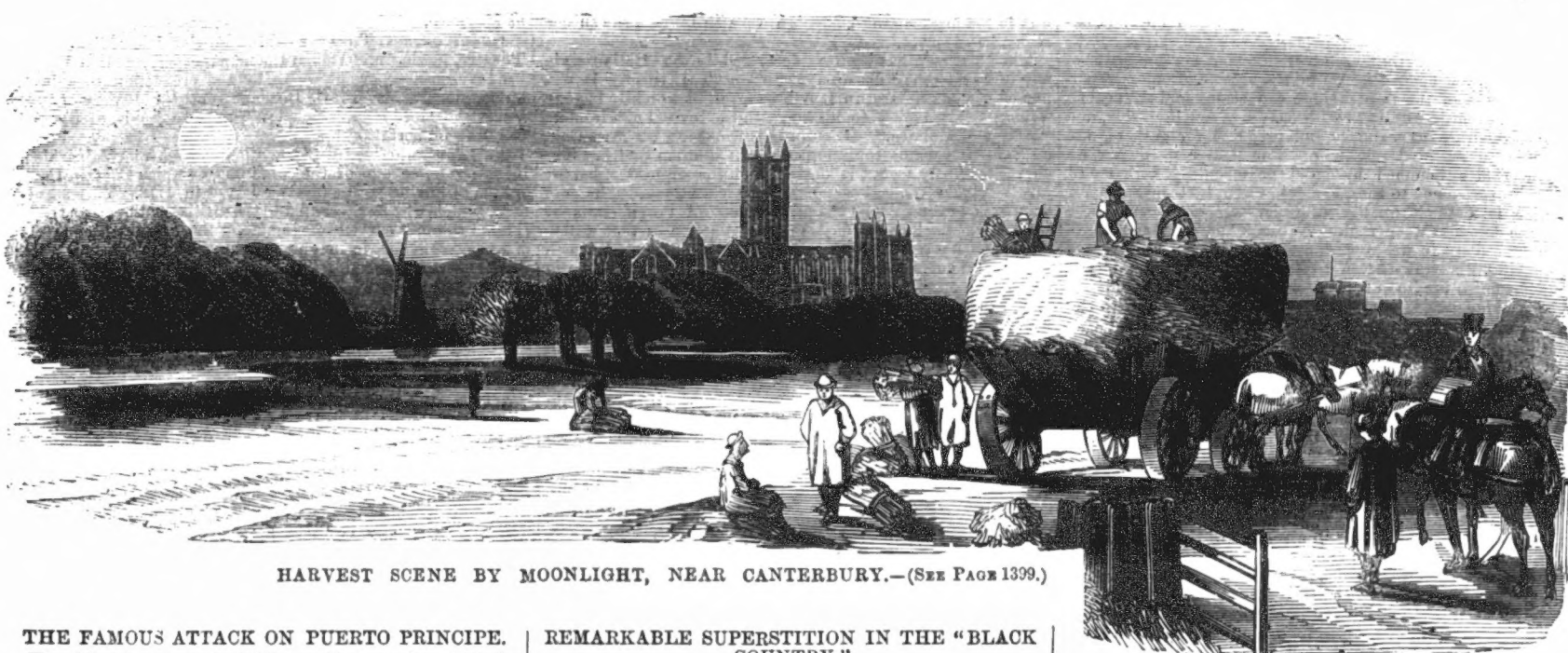
THAMES NATIONAL REGATTA.

THE second year of the revival of the Thames Regatta, under Mr. George Morrison, was celebrated on Saturday, when the trial heats for the various races on the programme were rowed, the finals being reserved for Monday. On Monday the great professional rowing meeting was concluded, and a more successful termination could hardly have been arrived at, considering the difficulties which had to be surmounted. There was a vast concourse of spectators ashore and afloat; betting was very smart between the north and south country ring gentlemen; and there was a dense crowd of the holiday-makers along the shore, completely blocking the towing path for a mile from the Duke's Head at Putney upwards. The racing was not so fine as has been seen. The sculls were an easy victory for the invincible Tynesider, Renforth; the pairs fell easily to J. Taylor and T. Winship, two of Renforth's champion four; and the Champion Fours fell to the lot of Sadler's crew, who beat the celebrated Cardlake-Lussie crew from Greenock pretty easily. The racing in the Apprentices' Race was as usual very exciting, the coat and badge presented at this regatta being looked upon as a great trophy. Messrs. Morrison and Ireland were the umpires; and Walter Brown, the American champion, was present, taking a lively interest in the race for the Champion-ship.

MR. W. BROWN, champion sculler of America, has arrived at Liverpool. He brings a paper boat, weighing only 22lbs., and is going to scull a match with the champion of the Thames.

ALL Lord Vivian's and Mr. F. Elliott's horses in training will be sold in the First October Meeting, unless previously disposed of by private contract. The entire breeding stud of Mr. R. Wright, of Richmond, will be brought to the hammer at Doncaster; and on the 25th of September the entire breeding stud of Mr. G. Mather will be sold at St. Alban's.

DEATH OF ROBERT CAMPBELL, CHAMPION SCULLER OF SCOTLAND.—The death is announced of Robert Campbell, the champion sculler of Scotland, who died on Thursday last, at the early age of 45. He was well known in Scotch aquatic circles and was one of the famous Duffy crew who carried away nearly everything they competed for. His great performance, however, was the four mile race on Lochlomond, on the 6th of November, 1857, for the championship of Scotland and 150 foreigners, when he defeated Carrol and Brown.



HARVEST SCENE BY MOONLIGHT, NEAR CANTERBURY.—(SEE PAGE 1399.)

THE FAMOUS ATTACK ON PUERTO PRINCIPE.

The following account of this assault comes from Cuba by the New York mail:—On the morning of the 20th ult. the inhabitants of Puerto Principe were aroused from their slumbers by rapid discharges of small arms in the outskirts of the city, and the alarm thus unexpectedly given soon put the whole garrison in movement. The Plaza de la Caridad was the principal point attacked by the rebels, who were opposed by a battalion of marines stationed there. To this point General Puella directed his attention, and reinforced the marines by the battalion of "La Union." The concentration of those forces at this point caused the rebels to retire slowly to Coroja, pursued by the Spaniards, who had now brought a piece of artillery into play. The rebels retiring were followed by the Spaniards, with General Puella at their head, beyond Guanamaquilla, where it was deemed prudent not to follow them further, and the Spaniards returned to the city without having lost a single man wounded, the rebels losing in this particular engagement 11 killed. By the gate of the Beneficencia a party of 100 insurgents penetrated into the city, having first killed the sentinel, who was stationed there alone, and another party of 40 men, who took possession of the Quinta de Carnesolitas, were routed by a squad of 10 volunteers. A great many of the insurgents were negroes, and on entering and crying, "Viva Cuba libre," were seconded by several of the citizens. The volunteers having undertaken the prosecution of this band of insurgents, the space between Beneficencia gate and Tinima bridge was soon cleared of the enemy. Another force under Colonel Pedro Aguilar, amounting to 350 men and two pieces of artillery, pursued the rebels who attacked the city at this point, fire having been opened by them from a neighbouring store. Some 20 insurgents, who were in said store, retired on the Arr-yo Mendez bridge, where they formed a junction with their main body, amounting to 400 men. Colonel Aguilar, advancing on this point with his force, the rebels retired in a very disorganised condition, the Spaniards firing a parting salute of three shells, one of which, falling among a group of insurgents, caused them to disappear as if by magic. At 8 50 the troops returned to the city without having lost a single man. The insurgents lost two men (in the Cucaracha store), who were shot by a lieutenant-colonel of cavalry—Lacuotot—and a sergeant of Lancers from the balcony of a house with two Peabody rifles. Their bodies were taken off by their companions. Another small force of infantry under Captain Muslera pursued a band of insurgents who presented themselves on the line of railroad, and drove them to Pineda, dispersing them completely, with a loss of two killed. The account of this last exploit adds that this party was under command of Betancourt, who was killed in the streets of the city while leading his dusky legions. So ends the famous rebel attack on Puerto Principe.

REMARKABLE SUPERSTITION IN THE "BLACK COUNTRY."

On Wednesday, last week, at the Old Hill (Rowley) Police Court, before Messrs. E. Moore and F. W. G. Barra, a case came on for hearing which revealed a state of ignorance and superstition it could hardly be believed existed even in the worst parts of the "Black Country." Ann Jones, wife of a collier living at Old Hill, was brought up on a charge that she "did, on the 4th of May, and on divers days thereafter, unlawfully, feloniously, and knowingly, by certain false pretences, obtain of and from Eliza Southall divers moneys, amounting in the whole to £1 16s. 8d., the moneys of Stephen Southall, with intent to cheat and defraud him of the same, contrary to the statute."

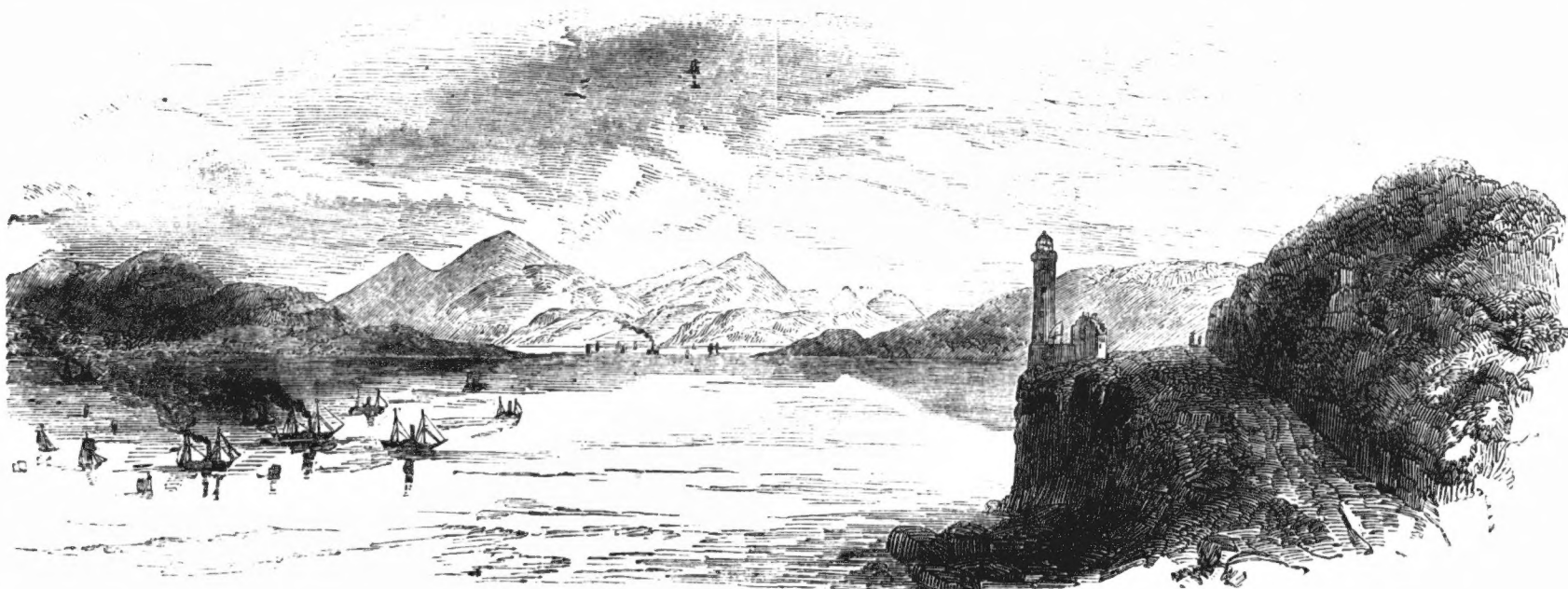
Eliza Southall deposed that she was the wife of Stephen Southall, horsenail maker, of Cradley. For some time past her husband had been afflicted with an unknown disease, and at times said he was quite sure that he had been bewitched. On the 4th May last witness went to prisoner's house and asked her whether she could do anything for her husband. The prisoner said a spell had been put on him for death, but if witness would give her 6d. she would cure him. Witness gave her the money, and the prisoner produced a thin stick from a black bag and told her to pin the stick, which she must always call the "witch-stick," inside her husband's shirt, next to the breast. (Laughter.) Witness did as she had been directed; but as her husband continued to grow worse she went, three days afterwards, to tell the prisoner of his state. Prisoner said a spell had been cast over witness's house, which would require to be removed before her husband could be expected to get any better. The prisoner said she alone had put the spell on the house, and she alone could remove it. Prisoner said she must walk straight through the house. Witness told her she could not do that, as there was only one door. Prisoner said that was a very bad job indeed, but still she was sorry for witness, and would try to remove the source of her troubles. She accompanied witness home, and on reaching the house walked straight to the pantry, holding her head downwards, and muttering words at a very rapid rate. She afterwards walked backwards to the door, and, on reaching it, said the spell had been cast out, but if she did not at once receive 7s. 6d. it would return with ten-fold intensity. Witness gave her the money, having to take some of her children's savings to make up the sum. In the week following the prisoner again came to witness's house, witness's husband at the time lying ill. The prisoner said, "I find I can't take the spell off this house without I put it on to some one else." Her husband said he would not have it thrown over any one else, and would much rather die at once. On hearing this, prisoner beckoned witness out of the house, and said, "If you'll give me half a crown I'll undertake to put him as right as a trivet." Witness wished her

husband to get well, so she gave the money asked for, having this time to take some money which had been put by for her children's shoes. On Whit-Monday witness went to prisoner's house to say that her husband was no better. Prisoner said, "I'm the daughter of the real old wizard, and the charms I used ought to have done their work properly. But I'll try something else; I'll have my children out." She ran to the cupboard and fetched out a jar containing a number of toads and a few bundles of pins. (Loud laughter.) She turned the jar about, saying, "My children, my children, you are cross because you have not been fed to-day. (Renewed laughter.) Witness was asked to look at the toads, and while she was doing so prisoner told her that if one of the toads died her husband would be found dead the next hour. Prisoner returned the jar to the cupboard, and produced something hard, in the shape of a small parcel, telling witness to put it in the oven two hours a day for a week. Witness paid 3s. 6d. for the parcel, and on reaching home put it in the oven as prisoner had directed. "I had no sooner done so," she said, "than my husband began to jump about the house as if he was stark, staring mad; and I noticed at the same time that his hands and face broke out all over with large pimples." (Roars of laughter.) Witness was frightened at this, and fetched Dr. Malins, who had since attended her husband without being able to effect a cure. She believed it was that which she put in the oven that prevented her husband from getting well. (Laughter.) Witness went to prisoner again and informed her that her husband was light-headed. Prisoner replied, "Very likely, for I've drawn all the disease out of his body into the top of his head; but I can fetch it right out for another 2s." Witness gave her the money, and had also paid her money on several subsequent occasions, when prisoner threatened to throw the spell from the husband over the children.

In defence the prisoner said the whole evidence against her was given out of spite. "How could I," she asked, "cure Southall's husband when he is mad?"

She was sentenced to six weeks' hard labour.

PERFECT HEALTH to all by Du Barry's delicious Revalenta Arabica Food, which eradicates dyspepsia, indigestion, cough, asthma, consumption, debility, sleeplessness, constipation, flatulency, phlegm, low spirits, diarrhoea, acidity, diabetes, nausea and vomiting, wasting, palpitation, nervous, bilious, and liver complaints. Cure No. 68, 113: "Rome.—The health of the Holy Father is excellent since he has taken Du Barry's Food, and his Holiness cannot praise this excellent food too highly."—Du Barry and Co., 77, Regent-street, London, W. In tins at 1s. 1d., 11s. 2s. 9d., 12lb., 22s., at all grocers, and 163, William-street, New York.—[ADVERTISEMENT.]



THE SCOTTISH TOURIST.—ON THE CLYDE.—(SEE PAGE 1399)

THE MYSTERIOUS MURDER AT PENDLETON.

THE inquest on the body of the woman supposed to have been Kate McDonald, and buried as such, although Kate McDonald subsequently turned up alive and well, has been concluded at Pendleton. The body, which, it may be remembered, was taken from the Bolton and Manchester Canal, is still unidentified. The depositions made at the previous inquiry were again attested. The body of a young woman, aged about 25 years, had been found floating in the canal, near Strawberry-road Bridge, Pendleton, on Monday night week, and being positively identified by two persons as that of Kate McDonald, recently employed at the mill at Pendleton, the police devoted their attention exclusively to that clue until Friday last, when Detective Jones discovered Kate McDonald working in a mill at Rochdale. The body having been buried in the interim, the means of identification were reduced to the clothes worn by the deceased. A handkerchief found in the dress pocket bears a name which may afford a material clue for further investigation as to identity. Thomas Phillips Davies, surgeon, Pendleton, deposed to making a *post-mortem* examination of the body on Tuesday week, and described the nature of the frightful injuries inflicted on the deceased, the nature of which has already been stated. In reply to questions, he said blood had escaped from the large ruptured vessels into the cavity of the chest. He was decidedly of opinion that the deceased did not die from drowning, from the fact that there was no water in the stomach, which must have been the case if she had attempted to breathe in the water, and that the brain was not congested. It was his decided opinion that death was caused through violence, and not by accident. The injuries to the lungs and large vessels would cause death within a few minutes—almost in-

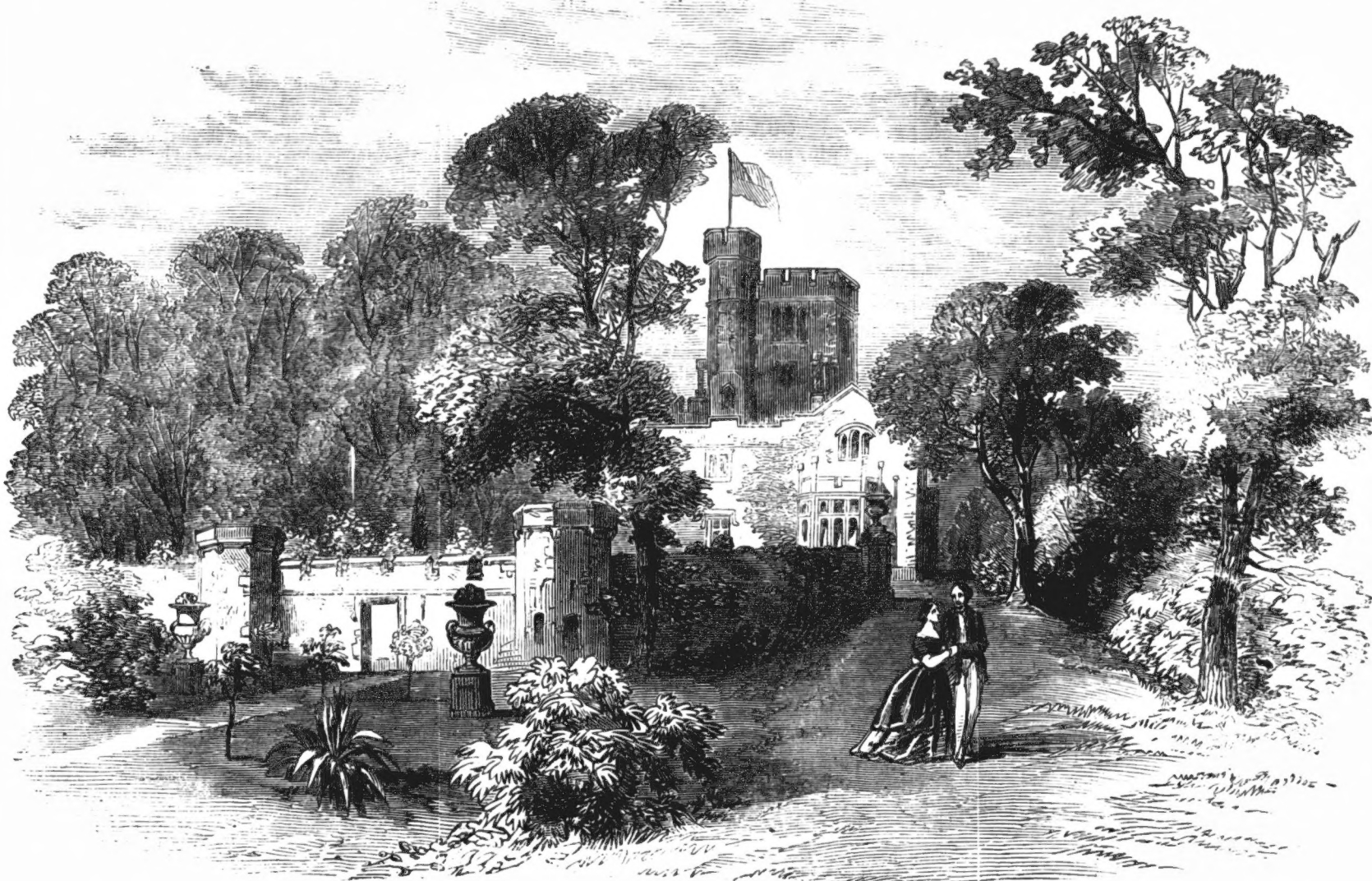
A GIRL FOURTEEN YEARS ASLEEP.

WE take the following curious account from an American paper:—Miss Susan Caroline Godsey, the sleeping wonder, died at her mother's home, some eight miles from Hickman, on Wednesday, the 14th of July. The history of Miss Godsey is well known to the public, a statement of her wonderful condition having been published extensively by the press of the United States. At the time of her death Miss Godsey was about twenty-six years of age, and had been asleep, as described, about fourteen years. The existence of this wonderful state of coma, or preternatural disposition to sleep, has been doubted by many, but the fact is undisputable. Indeed, some twelve months ago Miss Godsey was taken to Nashville and other places for exhibition, but we understand many even of the physicians of Nashville looked upon the case with suspicion. The history of the case is briefly—when about twelve years of age she was taken with a severe chill, and treated accordingly by her physician. As the fever which followed her chill subsided she fell in a deep sleep, in which condition she has remained ever since, except at intervals. It was her custom at first to awake regularly twice every twenty-four hours, and, singularly within a few minutes of the same hours each day; but of later years she awoke oftener, so much so that many considered it an indication of her final recovery. She would remain awake five, ten, or perhaps fifteen minutes, and then gradually drop off to sleep again. When asleep it was utterly impossible to arouse her. She never complained of bodily pain, though

main belonging to the waterworks company, and water was poured on the burning mass. A hose was also got from Messrs. Booth and Leigh's mill, and fixed to a plug, through which another stream of water was discharged on the flames. Water was obtained in abundance from the Bridgewater Canal, which run close by. There was a considerable quantity of wadding in the drying-room, and the fire spread very rapidly. The flames burst through the roof, and presently the roof fell in with a loud crash. By this time the fire had extended by the machine-room to the packing-room, and then to the store-rooms, all of which were soon in flames, which every moment grew more fierce. All this time men were hurrying to and fro, using their best endeavours to quench the raging element, while others were throwing the wadding from the windows of the store-rooms, and doing their utmost to protect the machinery, which was of a costly kind, and had not long since been set up. All efforts to save the main building proved hopeless. Every exertion was then made to save the dyeing-room, which succeeded. After devouring all before them of an inflammable nature for about an hour and a half the flames were gradually subdued, and their fury was at last entirely abated, but not until the four rooms were gutted. The machinery is much damaged. The damage is estimated at about £3,000, which is only partially covered by insurance.

"ENOCH ARDEN" OUTDONE.

At the sitting of the County Court, Worcester, before Mr. Rupert Kettle, judge, a singular case (*Gardner v. Lewis*) has come on for hearing. It appears that in the year 1824 a man named Lewis married, at Abergavenny, a young woman named Mary Ann Passey. They lived together about seven



THE GARDENS OF ST. CLAIR, ISLE OF WIGHT.—(SEE PAGE 1399.)

stantly. Superintendent George Williams said he examined the articles found on the deceased. The clothes were very dirty, owing to having been in water and mud, and the only means of identification offered was the name, written in one corner of a white linen handkerchief, "H. Halliwell," with the figures "14" written underneath. The towing-path of the canal had been searched for a considerable distance around the place where the body was found, but without discovering any indication of a struggle having taken place. There had been a good deal of rain about the time when the body was found, and this and the continual traffic might obliterate any trace of a scuffle on the bank. The coroner then said he thought nothing would be gained by further adjournment of the painful inquiry, and the jury might consider their verdict. There was no doubt, from the medical testimony, that the deceased had been most foully murdered before being put into the canal. They had no evidence as to how, when, where, or by whom the deceased was killed. There might be various theories as to how the deceased came by her death, and it was for the jury to find a verdict in the case from the evidence produced. The jury after consulting for 15 minutes, returned the following unanimous verdict:—"That a wilful murder has been committed by some person or persons unknown; and the jury recommend that the clothes of the deceased be washed, to ascertain whether any more marks can be found on them, in order to the better identification of the body."

when asleep she was very nervous at times, and appeared to suffer considerably by the violent twitching and jerking of her muscles and limbs, and her hands clenched tightly, as if enduring severe pain, but when awake she did not appear to suffer except from a drowsy, gaping inclination, and a persistent effort to cleanse her throat from phlegm. She generally passed into sleep through violent paroxysm, which would last, perhaps, five minutes, and she would then sleep awhile as calmly and as quiet as an infant. Miss Godsey was of medium size, and her limbs and muscles were well-proportioned and developed, and grew considerably after her affliction.

SERIOUS FIRE AT A MILL.

On Saturday afternoon a fire, resulting in damages estimated at £3,000, occurred at the wadding manufactory belonging to the Patricroft Spinning Company. The premises consisted of a number of large rooms, all on the ground floor. On the right-hand side of the entrance to the yard was a drying-room, the machine-room, and the packing-room; at the further end were two store-rooms; and on the left-hand side was the drying-room. The whole of the roofs were flat and covered with felting. In the first-mentioned drying-room there was a large stove built of bricks, over which the wadding was placed to dry, and it was in this room that the fire commenced. The workpeople left the premises at the usual hour, and about half-past two the flames were observed. An alarm was instantly raised, and many of the employees at the mill and residents in the neighbourhood went to the spot, and rendered what aid they could. The hose which is kept on the premises in case of fire was attached to a plug in the

years, at Brecon, during which time four children were born to them; and at the expiration of that period Lewis enlisted in the 22nd Royal Welsh Fusiliers, and went abroad. Six years after this he returned to Wales, but did not go near his wife. She, however, heard of his whereabouts, and went to his sister's at Abergavenny, in search of him. She found him in a public-house, with a woman sitting upon his knee. The wife did not live with him after that, and at the expiration of his furlough he again left the country. Two years afterwards the wife received a letter, bearing a foreign post-mark, and stating that her husband had died, after leading a very dissipated life, and that he had left no property—in fact, that his kit had to be sold to pay his debts. Believing in the letter, Mrs. Lewis in 1842, 12 years afterwards, was married again to a man named Grace, in Abergavenny. In the course of time Grace died, and the widow went to live with her only surviving child, who had married one John Gardner, the plaintiff in the action. Mr. and Mrs. Gardner have supported her ever since. About five years ago it turned out that the first husband, Lewis, instead of being dead, was alive, and doing a thriving business as an innkeeper at Winchester. His daughter, Mrs. Gardner, went to see him, and he recognised her and gave her a sovereign; but asked her to pass herself off as his niece. Subsequently his wife went with her daughter to see him, and he gave her £5, but since that time he has refused to contribute anything towards his wife's support, and has tried to disown her. Accordingly the present action was brought to recover £6 10s, for her maintenance for 34 weeks. The foregoing facts were proved in evidence, but his Honour, after a consultation with the legal gentleman engaged, decided to postpone his judgment in order that he might consider the case in all its bearings.

PRINTING IN ANTIQUE TYPE.—Judd and Glass, of the Phoenix Works, St. Andrew's-hill, have, in addition to their extensive selection of Modern Types, complete Fonts of Old-faced Letters, and execute orders for large and small Posting Bills, Circulars, Reports, &c., by Steam machinery, with the utmost expedition. Estimates on application.

THEATRES.

THEATRE ROYAL DRURY-LANE.

Sole Lessee and Manager, Mr. F. B. Chatterton.

This evening will be represented a Drama of Modern Life, called **FORMOSA**; or, **The Railroad to Ruin**, in four acts, written by Dion Boucicault. The following performers have been selected to represent the numerous characters with which this piece abounds: Messrs. Barrett, H. Irving, David Fisher, F. Charles, Brittain Wright, John Rouse, J. Morris, J. Reynolds, J. B. Johnstone, Webber, Cullen, Mitchelson, and J. B. Howard; Mrs. Billington; Messrs. M. Brennan, Macdonald, Hudspeth, Beatrix Shirley, E. Stuart, Dalton, Mervyn, Hall, and Katharine Rodgers. The performances to commence with the farce of **BELLES OF THE KITCHEN**, in which the celebrated Vokes Family will appear. To conclude with the farce of **BORROWED PLUMES**.

PRINCESS'S THEATRE.

Sole Lessee and Manager, Mr. Vining.

Every Evening, at 7, **PRESUMPTIVE EVIDENCE**. After which, at 8.45, **ACIS AND GALATEA**: Mr. Vernon Rigby, Mr. Montem Smith, Herr Formes, and Miss Blanche Cole. Concluding with, at 10.30, **A QUIET FAMILY**.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.

Under the Management of Miss Roden.

Every Evening, **JOHN OF PARIS**, with additional music by W. F. Taylor. Principal characters by Misses Roden, Lennox Grey, and Fanny Reeves; Messrs. Elliot Galer, J. G. Taylor, and Dussek Corri. At 7.30 **A PRIVATE INQUIRY**. Concluding with **THE FAST COACH**.

ADELPHI THEATRE.

Sole Lessee and Manager, Mr. Benjamin Webster.

Every Evening, at 7, **MY PRECIOUS BETSY**: Mr. Atkins and Miss Eliza Johnstone. At 8, **THE SERPENT ON THE HEARTH**: Messrs. R. Phillips, E. Atkins, Stuart, C. H. Stephenson, W. H. Eburne, Dalton, and C. J. Smith; Mrs. M. Eburne, Mrs. Leigh Murray, Miss Johnstone, and Mrs. Stoker. To conclude with **DOMESTIC ECONOMY**.

GAIETY THEATRE, STRAND.

Sole Lessee and Manager, Mr. John Hollingshead.

Every Evening, at 7, **LÄSCHEN AND FRITZCHEN** (Operetta): Miss Loseby, Mr. Terrott. At 7.45, **DREAMS** (Drama): Messrs. Henry Neville, S. Emery, J. Clayton, R. Soutar; Miss Henrade and Miss R. Rance, &c. At 10.45, **ROBERT THE DEVIL** (Extravaganza): Miss E. Farren, Miss Loseby, Mr. Dauban, Mr. Warde; Chorus and Ballet. Carriages 11.15.

ROYAL STRAND THEATRE.

Sole Lessee and Manager, Mrs. Swanborough.

Every Evening at 7.30, **AMONG THE BREAKERS**: Messrs. J. S. Clarke, Turner, Joyce; Meads, Bufton, Goodall. After which, **THE TODDLES**: Mr. J. S. Clarke, Mrs. Raymond. To conclude with **JOAN OF ARC**: Messrs. Thorne, James, Fenton; Meads, Sheridan, Bufton, Maitland, Goodall, Claire, &c.

ROYALTY THEATRE.

Under the Management of Miss M. Oliver.

Every Evening, at 7.30, **QUITE AT HOME**: After which, at 8, **CHECKMATE**: Messrs. Dewar and Danvers; Meads, Saunders and M. Oliver. Followed by, at 9.15, **BILLY TAYLOR**: Messrs. Dewar and Danvers; Meads, Saunders, Bromley, Bishop, and M. Oliver. To conclude with a New Farce, **SEAGULLS**: Messrs. P. Day, Russell, Stiver; Meads, Adair, Dubois.

PRINCE OF WALES'S ROYAL THEATRE.

Under the Management of Miss Marie Wilton.

Every Evening, at 8, **SCHOOL**: Messrs. Hare, Montague, Addison, &c.; Meads, Carlotta Addison, Buckingham White and Marie Wilton. Also **A WINNING HAZARD**, and **A LAME EXCUSE**: Messrs. Montgomery, Collette, Sidney, Terries; Meads, A. and B. Wilton.

QUEEN'S THEATRE, Long Acre.

Manager, Mr. E. J. Young.

Every Evening at 7.30, **MY WIFE'S DENTIST**. Followed by, at 8.30, **THE TURN OF THE TIDE**: Messrs. Heriann Vizin, A. Nelson, Mellon, Keet Webb, Rhinold, J. Howard, Frank Matthews, and John Ryder; Meads, Sophia Young, H. Hodson, K. Gordon, K. Harleau, and Mrs. F. Matthews.

CHARING-CROSS.

Under the Management of Miss E. Fowler.

Every Evening, at 7.30, **EDENDALE**: Messrs. J. G. Shore, G. Temple, and Flockton; Meads, Hughes and Ernstone. To be followed by F. C. Barnard's New Burlesque **VERY LITTLE FAUST** AND **MORE MEPHISTOPHELES**: Faust, Mr. G. Wallace; Mephistopheles, Miss E. Fowler. To conclude with a Popular Farce.

NATIONAL STANDARD THEATRE.

Sole Proprietor and Manager, Mr. John Douglass.

This Evening, at 8 **THE ORIGINAL CHRISTY MINSTRELS**, from St. James's Hall: Messrs. Moore, Crocker, Rawlinson, Vestris, Collins, Nish, and Forty Performers. Manager, Mr. Frederick Burgess.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—Miscellaneous Entertainment. Open at Ten. **POLYTECHNIC**.—Miscellaneous Entertainment, &c. Open from Twelve till Five and from Seven till Ten.

MADAME TISSAUD'S EXHIBITION.—Open from Eleven till dusk, and from Seven till Ten.

ROYAL ALHAMBRA.—Miscellaneous Entertainment. Eight.

ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS, Regent's Park.—Open daily.

ROSEHILL GARDENS.—Miscellaneous Amusements.

THE SIGHTS OF LONDON.

1.—FREE.

British Museum; Chelsea Hospital; Courts of Law and Justice; Dock; Dulwich Gallery; East India Museum, Fife House, Whitehall; Greenwich Hospital; Hampton Court Palace; Houses of Parliament; Kew Botanic Gardens and Pleasure Grounds. Museum of Economic Geology, Jernyn-street; National Gallery; National Portrait Gallery; Patent Museum, adjoining the South Kensington Museum; Soane's Museum, Lincoln's-inn-fields; Society of Arts' Exhibitions of Inventions (in the spring of every year); St. Paul's Cathedral; Westminster Abbey; Westminster Hall; Windsor Castle; Woolwich Dockyard and Repository.

2.—BY INTRODUCTION.

Antiquarian Society's Museum, Somerset House; Armourers' Museum, 81, Coleman-street; Asiatic Society's Museum, 5, New Burlington-street; Bank of England Museum (collection of coins); Botanical Society's Gardens and Museum, Regent's-park; College of Surgeons' Museum, Lincoln's-inn-fields; Guildhall Museum (old London antiquities); Linnean Society's Museum, Burlington House; Mint (process of coining), Tower-hill; Naval Museum, South Kensington; Royal Institution Museum, Albemarle-street; Trinity House Museum, Tower-hill; United Service Museum, Scotland-yard; Woolwich Arsenal.

THE ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY NEWS.

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The Illustrated Weekly News
AND LONDON HERALD.

(REGISTERED FOR TRANSMISSION ABROAD.)

SATURDAY, AUGUST 28, 1869.

OUR FOOD PROSPECTS.

THE thrifty may, we think, find matter for congratulation in our present food prospects. If price is a measure of plenty, the prospects of the present harvest are becoming cheerful. Just one week ago wheat of the new year was selling at 53s. a quarter, though the quality was described as poor and thin. It is now offered at 47s. a quarter, of better quality and weight than before. For the result we are indebted, no doubt, to a fortnight of the finest weather imaginable. Whatever may be the actual weight of the crops, it seems at least certain that they will be housed in excellent condition. It is hardly to be supposed that the wheat harvest, notwithstanding the present sunshine, can be equal to the produce of last summer, but wheat is not our only crop, and the aggregate of agricultural produce—in other words the food of man—will be far more abundant in 1869 than in 1868. In the words of an experienced correspondent, remarks the *Times*, "we may have less wheat, but we shall have more barley, hay, straw, and stock food of every description; rich herbage in place of burnt pastures; and abundant root crops instead of barren fallows."

It is asked what this comes to, the answer is easy. Bread, it is thought, may slightly advance, but the price of meat should fall. It now seems possible that we may get meat a little cheaper without having to pay any more for bread; but the fact is that our own harvest represents but a portion of our supplies. Corn is now imported from all quarters of the globe, and at this very moment it is doubtful whether the British wheat sent to market at 47s. a quarter could hold its own against corn brought literally from the uttermost parts of the earth. California is producing wheat as well as gold, and the trade is now, by the aid of steam and telegraphs, so admirably organized that not a chance is thrown away. In short, it is becoming a question whether it would not be better economy to get our grain from abroad and improve our meat supplies by pastures and root culture at home. It is certainly strange that little or no effect can be produced on the price of meat by all our experiments. We have laid our Australian colonies under contribution, and preserved meats are now beginning to reach us from Melbourne in abundance sufficient to make an impression on the market, but still mutton stands at 11d. a pound—nearly double what it was some years ago. On Tuesday, too, the *Times* published an account of another successful enterprise. What Australia is for mutton, South America is for beef. One country breeds sheep for wool, the other breeds cattle for hides. In each place the meat itself is a drug, and beef and mutton are treated as waste. One or two experiments were tried with dried meat from the River Plate, but without much success. Now, however, the beasts have been sent over alive. On Friday week, a cargo of oxen arrived from Montevideo after a thirty days' voyage, and, though the conditions had been very unfavourable, the cattle were landed without so much as a casualty. Yet these beasts had been shipped in a hurry and without selection; the preparations made for the voyage were imperfect, and the vessel was short of water, not to say food. It is obvious that with greater care a much better venture could be managed, and, indeed, we are assured that a contractor at Montevideo has offered to supply any quantity of fine cattle, well prepared, and weighing not less than 800lb. each, at 47. a head, free on board. It is not surprising to learn that a line of steamers is to be established for so promising a trade, and perhaps cheap butcher's meat may be in prospect for us at last.

THE BOAT RACE.

By the time this is in the hands of our readers the great question of the hour will have been decided—namely, whether an American or an English University can turn out the best oarsmen. It fortunately so happens that in each country a leading University simultaneously boasts the possession of an excellent crew. We all know over here what Oxford can do, and are proud of its repeated triumphs, despite a twinge of respectful sympathy for the pluck with which Cambridge annually renews the of late unequal contest; and Harvard is, we believe by a curious coincidence, in much the same position as Oxford. She has beaten her usual rival, the sister University of Yale—to say nothing of a host of unlettered professionals—until no more glory was to be got at home. The New World conquered, there was nothing to do but seek fresh laurels in the Old. The fame of the Oxford crew had reached Harvard, and, with a spirit worthy of more mediæval Paladins, the Americans at once resolved to measure oars with the Britons. At first a grave difficulty arose in the different styles of boating practised by the two countries. The Americans, instead of carrying a coxswain, make their bow-oar steer by means of a rope attached to his foot, and, as nothing could induce the English crew to adopt this fashion, while at the same time the race would not have been fair if one boat had carried four men and the other five, this difficulty delayed the contest, we are told, more than a year. However, your true Paladin would rather fight on any terms than not fight at all, and Harvard's chivalry accepted the English custom as the only compromise practicable. A coxswain is indispensable on nearly all our rivers, and, besides, the Americans, in carrying one, only sacrifice what would have been distinctly an undue advantage, and do not incur any appreciable disadvantage.

We refer to this compromise, because there seems to be a notion that the Americans have conceded too much for the race to be a fair trial of strength and skill between the representative oarsmen of the two countries, and the impression is heightened by their having gradually assimilated their style of rowing more and more to the English. It is complained that, after all, the Anglo-American Race is not to test the relative merits of two distinct national styles of rowing—an object which promised to be one of its chief sources of interest—but only to decide which of two sets of young men, both rowing much in the same fashion, happens to be the best. This, we must confess, seems to us a pedantic way of putting the matter, considering that one set is English and the other American. It misinterprets the character of the international struggle at hand. Which-ever crew wins, they must be recognised as the better oarsmen. In saying this we do not wish in the slightest degree to detract from the very high praise deservedly due to the Harvard men for the truly chivalrous spirit in which, throwing all obstacles and prejudices to the winds, they have come all this distance to encounter Oxford on its own water, in its own way, and also for the prompt versatility, so characteristic of their nation, with which they have adapted themselves to their novel position. It is impossible, too, not to admire the business-like, unpretentious way in which they have settled down to their work, carefully shunning all opportunities of parade or publicity. They have done all they can to deserve success, and, if they gain it, no true Englishman, however, much he may naturally wish his own side to win, will grudge it to them.

THE GARDEN.

FLOWER GARDEN.

August being now nearly out, pot plants will demand a slight alteration in their management; in many cases the blooms being over, it will be well to decrease gradually the supply of water, so as to prepare for the winter.

Finish the budding of roses as soon as possible now. Loosen the ties of those budded early, taking notice if there is a pretty good junction between bud and stock, in which case tie again loosely, merely to protect from the atmosphere; if no apparent junction, tie again. This is the principal season for budding manettis. At the end of the month put cuttings in the open borders, or in pits, where they are to remain all the winter.

Pompones may still be struck for blooming in pots. Plant out pinks and carnations in nursery beds, in well-manured loam. Give plenty of water to chrysanthemums, with occasional doses of strong liquid manure. Pansies may be sown, as may also most hardy annuals, to stand over winter for early blooming next spring; the latter should be sown thick, on poor, dry, hard ground, to induce a stubby and hard growth. Some seed should be saved for a second sowing in September, as, in the event of protracted warm weather, such as we had last year, some of the first sown may bloom this season. The sorts to sow now are calliopais, clarkia, collinsia, godetia, larkspur, lupinus, nemophila, nolana, French poppy, and dwarf schizanthus. There is still time to raise a stock of hardy perennials for next season, but not a day should be lost in getting in the seed. The most useful are antirrhinums, delphiniums, dianthus, geum, hollyhocks, Indian pinks, lupinus, phlox, potentillas, silenes, sweet-williams, and wall-flowers. Those already up in seed-beds should be looked over and transplanted before they get drawn through being crowded.

Bedding plants to be struck in quantities for next year. The great secret of keeping verbenas and petunias through the winter is to have them struck early, and either planted into boxes or pans by the middle of September, so as to be established before winter. Strike bedding geraniums in the full sun in open borders. Short cuttings make the best plants. One eye with its accompanying leaf is sufficient of any scarce varieties, but mere eyes should not be put in the open border, but in pans under glass.

In the green-house, pelargoniums that have been trained out and pruned should be repotted as soon as they have broken

regularly. Put them into the smallest pots into which their roots can be got, so as to allow of a series of shifts till they are once more in their blooming pots. Young plants and green-house shrubs should be well hardened now, before going to their quarters for the winter. Let camellias and azaleas have plenty of sun and little water. Summer-struck geraniums, achimenes, and fuchsias may be got into bloom now, to keep up a display till Christmas. Shift all forward stock requiring to bloom early. Cinerarias should now be strong, and must have no check; see that they are kept clear of fly, for they are very subject to it. A cold pit is the best place for them. Sow now, for decorating the house in early spring, *Clarkia pulchella*, *Nemophila insignis*, *Erysimum peroffskianum*, *Oenothera rosea*, *Collinsia bicolor*, *Veronica syriaca*, and Chinese primroses. Whatever needs potting, pot at once. Late shifts result in deaths during winter. All plants winter best when their pots are full of roots.

PLANT-HOUSES AND FRAMES.

Conservatory.—This structure, says the *Gardener's Magazine*, ought now to be gay with balsams, zonal pelargoniums, lilliums, fuchsias, and gladioli, and relieved with ferns and fine-foliage plants. Water the balsams, geraniums, and fuchsias with manure-water, to maintain a steady growth, and thus prolong the flowering season. Climbers trained over the roof will now require regulating. Thin out a few of the weakest shoots where they are getting too thick, to enable those remaining to get thoroughly matured before winter.

Greenhouse.—Ericas, epacris, and other subjects of a like nature, must shortly have the protection of a cold frame, or they may be shifted into their permanent quarters direct, if means exist for giving them the advantage of a free circulation of air about them. Camellias must have careful attention as regards watering; and where the buds are set in clusters, thin them down to one to each shoot. The cuttings of show and fancy pelargoniums ought to be well rooted by this time, and ready for potting off. Put them in three-inch pots, and use good fibrous loam, with a plentiful addition of leaf-mould and sand, and place under cover and keep close for a few days. Plants of gauntlet from cuttings struck in March or April will now require shifting into their flowering-pots, to enable them to get well rooted at once.

KITCHEN GARDEN.

It will be well to look over the Calendars of the last fortnight, and bring up arrears as quickly as possible. If not already done, let no time be lost before the cauliflowers and lettuce to stand over the winter in frames are sown. The walcaren is the best cauliflower, and brown Bath cos and hardy Hammersmith cabbage the best varieties of lettuce for winter work. If the winter is not very severe, both the cauliflower and lettuce will stand well at the foot of a wall with a south aspect. During very sharp frost they can be easily protected with a few straw hurdles or mats. Sow for spring use green curled endive, and make up a sloping bank of soil three feet high, and facing the south, in readiness for the plants when large enough to plant out. When elevated upon banks of this description, there is little fear of their suffering from damp, besides offering greater facilities for affording protection from frost. Plant out the last batch of green curled and broad-leaved Batavian. Cut off the stems of globe artichokes when all the heads are gathered, and remove the dead and decaying leaves. Sow tripoli onions and early horn carrots for spring use. Select a dry position for the seed-bed, and tread the soil firm after sowing. Thin out late-sown turnips and parsley before the plants suffer from overcrowding. Earth-up celery and leeks as fast as it becomes necessary, and keep the hoe actively employed amongst growing crops of all descriptions. Keep vegetable marrows, scarlet runners, and French beans well gathered to prevent a stoppage of growth. A few thorough soakings of water will also be a great help to them in dry weather. Pull up and store onions as they reach maturity, for it impairs their keeping properties to be allowed to make a second growth before harvesting. Early potatoes must be dug up as the haulm dies down, to prevent a second growth.

FRUIT GARDEN.

Fruit-trees of all kinds are now in capital order for budding, and that operation must not be unnecessarily delayed, or the growth will soon get too far advanced for the bark to run freely. Trap earwigs or they will soon spoil what few peaches and nectarines there are. Cut up dry bean-stalks into nine-inch lengths, and fix them between the wall and a branch; they will creep into these during the day, when they can be easily dislodged and drowned in a can of hot water.

THE PARIS FETES.—SCENE IN THE NEW SQUARE, LOUVOIS.

In our last we gave several illustrations and an account of the late Paris fetes. We have one other engraving to add to them, and that is the playing of the grand fountain in the new square, Louvois, which will be found on page 1405.

HARVEST SCENE BY MOONLIGHT.

The glorious harvest weather of the past fortnight has been all the farmer could wish, and in his eagerness to get in his crops advantage has been taken of the bright moonlight nights to carry home his last loads. A scene of this latter description is given on page 1396. It is a moonlight view near Canterbury, with the time-honoured cathedral looming in the distance.

ST. CLAIR, ISLE OF WIGHT.

This elegant, castellated mansion, of which we give an engraving on page 1397, is situate about eight miles from Osborne. It has on several occasions been visited by Royalty, and it was here that Prince Louis of Hesse took the Princess Alice directly after they were married. The gardens were laid out in their present modern style by Colonel Harcourt, the owner of the property, in 1850.

THE SCOTTISH TOURIST.—ON THE CLYDE.

The Clyde is the most important river on the west coast of Scotland. It rises near the south extremity of Lanarkshire, and its whole course to Dumbarton is estimated at about 72 miles. The scenery through which it passes is exceedingly picturesque, and is greatly frequented by the tourist. The Clyde is navigable at high water as far as Glasgow for vessels of 400 tons.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL.

SPAIN.

MADRID, August 24.

A rumour is current that a Ministerial crisis is shortly expected. It is asserted that the Government intend to take measures against the bishops who have refused to obey its orders in reference to the Carlist movement. Six thousand men are about to leave for Cuba.

OPENING OF THE SUEZ CANAL.

VIENNA, August 19, Evening.

Wolf's Telegraphic Agency reports that in well-informed quarters it is believed that no European Sovereigns will assist at the opening of the Suez Canal.

ROUMANIA.

BUCHAREST, August 19.

Several journals declare that Prince Charles's visit to the Crimea is anti-constitutional, the journey not having been agreed to previously by the Chambers.

PERSIA.

BERLIN, August 18.

Advices received here from the Taurus, dated the 15th inst., state that a band of the Bahi sect from Constantinople have been arrested at Teheran charged with conspiring to assassinate the Shah. Many persons occupying high positions are said to be implicated in the plot.

The Persian troops have gained a victory over the Turcomans, and captured the fortress of Garietrele, about 400 versts from Asterabad.

JAPAN.

YOKOHAMA, July 29.

(Via California.)

The civil war is ended, and the Daimios are disarming. Mr. Fletcher, the British consul at Yeddo, is dead.

AMERICA.

NEW YORK, August 19, Evening.

The New York journals express much satisfaction at the treatment the Harvard crew has met with in England.

An extensive system of smuggling has been discovered on the Mexican frontier, in which some prominent merchants of New Orleans are implicated.

HALIFAX, August 21.

Sir John Young, Governor-General of Canada, has been enthusiastically received here. At a banquet given in his honour he disavowed the utterances attributed to him at Quebec, predicting the severance of the Dominion from Great Britain. He declared he only meant a change in the nature of relations was probable.

HALIFAX, August 22.

The authorities and citizens of Halifax are making extensive preparations to give an enthusiastic reception to Prince Arthur. The city is to be illuminated, and an imposing procession of the civil and military authorities is to be arranged.

NEW YORK, August 23.

Cuban news received from insurgent sources asserts that the volunteers are again becoming insubordinate, and that a conspiracy, in which several prominent Spaniards are involved, has been discovered in favour of Cespedes, the insurgent leader.

HALIFAX, August 23.

His Royal Highness Prince Arthur landed from the City of Paris yesterday morning, and was cordially welcomed by Sir John Young, Sir Hastings Doyle, and other officials, and was escorted to the governor's house by the 78th Highlanders. At the request of the prince, a formal public reception was postponed on account of the day being Sunday. His royal highness was in excellent health.

PARTRIDGES AND THEIR YOUNG.

By this time partridges have been driven from their favourite haunts in the cornfields, and have to take refuge in coverts and turnip fields. At one time the stubble of wheat, oats, &c., was left of a good length, so that ample shelter was left for them after the corn was cut and carried. Now, however, the stubble is mown so close and bare that the sportsman has to follow the birds into other retreats. As appropriate to the forthcoming opening of the partridge shooting season, we give an illustration on page 1404, of partridges and their young.

FUNERAL OF MARSHAL NIEL.

The funeral of this popular representative Frenchman was solemnized on the 17th with great pomp and a large attendance of troops. Marshal Vaillant, Admiral Rigault de Genouilly, and M. Rouher were among the pall-bearers. The procession passed along the Rue St. Dominique to the Rue Solferino and by the Quay to the Esplanade of the Invalides. A half battery of artillery, stationed on the quay, fired three salutes during the ceremony—one on the arrival of the body, one at the elevation of the Host, one as the troops marched away. The General commanding the Hôtel des Invalides received the body at the great gates. The front and whole interior of the church were draped with black; around, below the flags won in battle, which hang there as trophies, and among which is one taken at Solferino by a regiment of Niel's army-corps, were the names of the campaigns in which he distinguished himself.—Constantina, 1837; Rome, 1849; Bomarsund, 1854; Sebastopol, 1855; and Solferino, 1859. The church was decorated in the manner prescribed for the greatest ceremonies of this kind. The Archbishop of Paris officiated. After the ceremony the body was again placed on the funeral car, and the whole body of troops there assembled (and which were commanded by Marshal Canrobert) defiled before it, their muskets under their left arms, in sign of mourning, the general officers and field officers, the colours and standards, all saluting as they passed. The Emperor wished the Marshal's remains to rest in the vaults of the Invalides, but it was Niel's express wish that he should be buried in his own country, at Muret, near Toulouse, on his patrimonial estate of Brioude, where he was born. His coffin left Paris in the evening by the Toulouse Railway. The Emperor was represented at the funeral by the Prince de la Moskowa and the Duke de Cambacérés; the Empress by the Baron de Pierres. The family of the Mar-

shal, who headed the mourners, were followed by numerous deputations from the army, the magistracy, Senate, Corps Legislatif, Council of State, &c. It is said that 50,000 men were under arms to do honour to the memory of one of the most valiant chiefs of the French army.

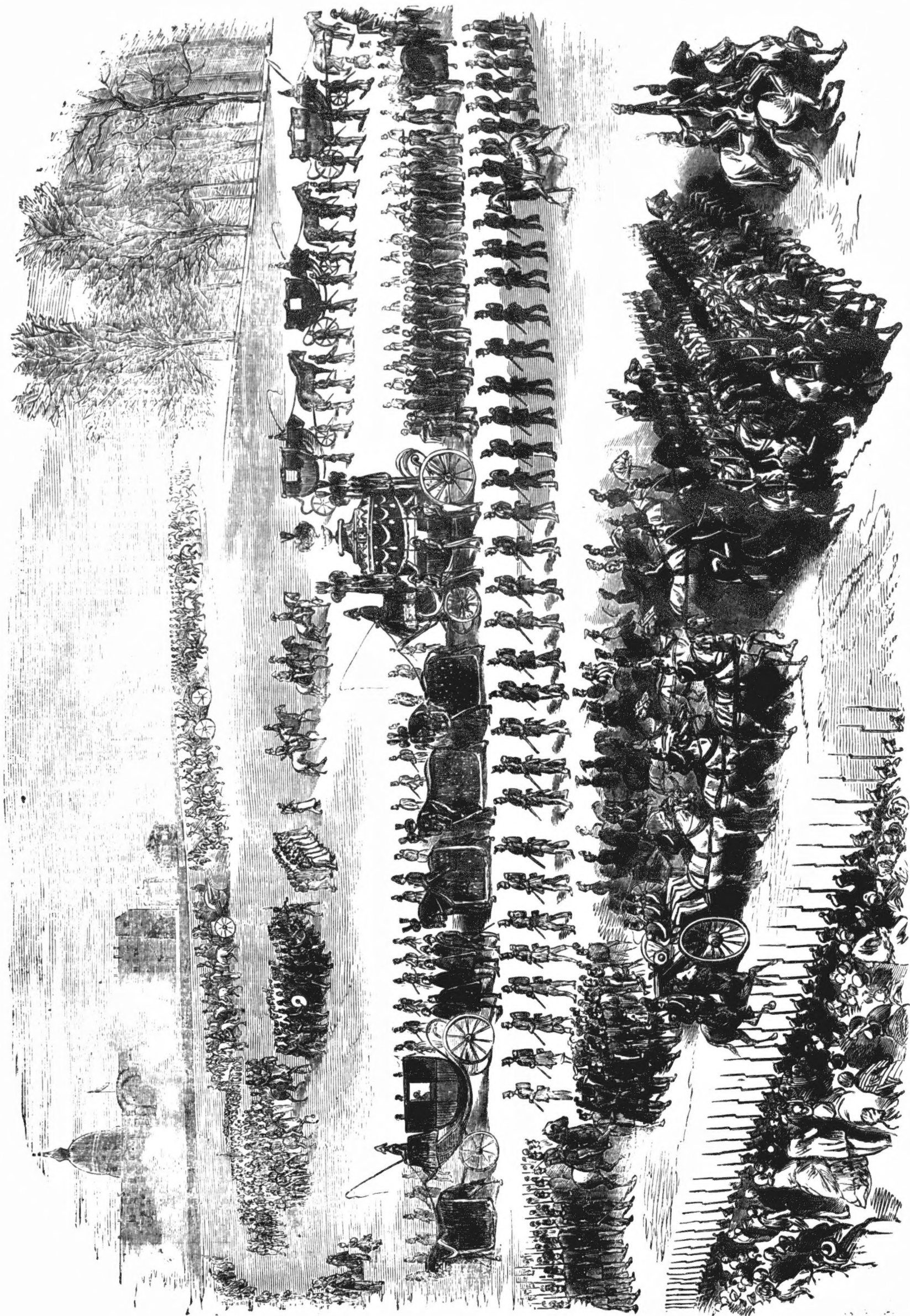
THE BRITISH AND COLONIAL EMIGRATION FUND.

ON Tuesday a meeting of the executive committee of this fund was held at the Mansion House—the Lord Mayor presiding. There were also present Sir Thomas Powell Buxton, the Hon. Reginald Capel, Mr. Philip Cazenove, Mr. E. Hay Currie, the Rev. J. F. Kitto, Mr. H. E. Buxton, Mr. Joseph Gibbs, and Mr. Standish Haly, the secretary. It was reported that the ship Medway had arrived at Canada safely with a large number of emigrants, and that the Dacia left Gravesend on the 17th inst. with 192 statute adults, mostly English, and including 24 from Deptford. The last emigrants were nearly all young men used to indoor work. Almost all the Irish emigrants sailed at the beginning of the season. The secretary read a letter from the Hon. Charles Lilley, Premier of Queensland, in which he stated that the Government there was engaged in passing an Immigration Act which would be forwarded to the committee as soon as it became law. He added that the colony did not regard with favour any form of emigration intended merely to relieve certain English localities of paupers. A letter was also read from Mr. L. Stafford, one of the emigration agents of the Canadian Government, announcing the arrival out of the steam-ship Cleopatra with 158 emigrants, on the 24th of July. They were immediately despatched on the same day to the various districts requiring workpeople, at a total cost to the fund of 308 dols. He added that immediate employment might be obtained for five times the number, and that the emigrants were as a rule well selected. Toronto and Hamilton were badly in want of hands, and many hundreds would find immediate work there, and in all the small towns. The committee expressed their satisfaction at the report, and the Lord Mayor urged as almost the only thing now to be desired that employers of labour abroad should provide funds to enable the committee to despatch workmen of each trade to them, which might soon be recouped from the earnings of the men themselves. Sir Thomas Buxton thought it would be advisable for the colonial Governments to undertake the work of the recovery of debts due by the emigrants for their passage and outfit to the society. The Lord Mayor said the only difficulty would be found in the easy access to the American frontier by which emigrants would escape, and which would do harm to themselves, the fund, and to Canada. Mr. Kitto suggested that the committee should empower the emigration agents to receive the sums from the emigrants, and that the latter upon starting should receive debtor and creditor accounts of their liability. It was agreed that some scheme should be adopted to guarantee the speedy repayment of the sums advanced. Mr. Haly reported that since June, 1867, the committee had received upwards of £15,000, including two munificent donations of £1,000 from the Marquis of Westminster, £1,500 from the Manufacturers' Relief Committee, and £900 being the balance of Lord Herbert's Emigration Fund. 4,000 persons had been sent out, and £9,000 had been received since the conference this year at the Mansion House. There was at present a balance in hand of £987 16s. 6d., to commence the work of next season. A cordial vote of thanks was tendered to the Lord Mayor for his kindness in allowing the meetings to take place in the Mansion House, and for his services as chairman. A similar resolution was passed to Mr. Haly, the secretary. The committee then adjourned.

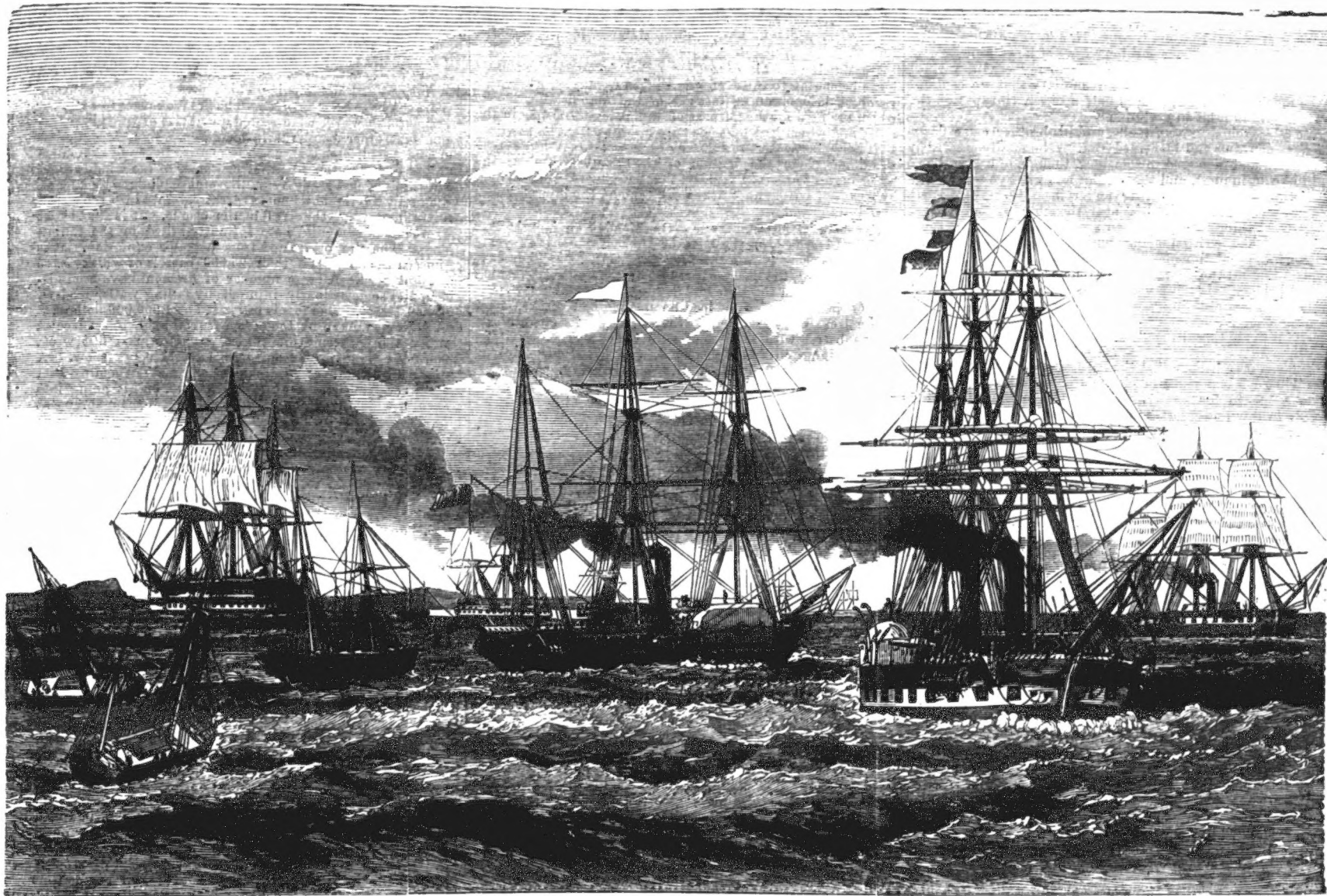
A SELF-ACCUSED MURDERER.

At the Highgate police-court on Friday William Henry Hall, aged twenty-two, who refused his address, was charged on remand on his own confession with causing the death of a man whose name is unknown on the preceding Saturday night in the Archway-road, Highgate. A City detective stated that on Sunday morning the prisoner came to the Fleet-street station and said he wished to give himself up for murdering a man in the Archway-road, Highgate. He was taken before the inspector on duty, and after being cautioned, said that about eight o'clock on Saturday evening he was playing with another man at dominoes in a public-house at Highgate. A few words took place between them, and the man challenged him (the prisoner) to fight. He declined, and walked down the Archway-road, followed by the man. He then took up a brick, and struck the man a tremendous blow in the forehead, which knocked him down, and he ran away, leaving the man for dead. The prisoner also stated that he was the person who committed the Cannon-street murder, and that the man who was tried and acquitted, had no hand in it, as he (the prisoner) was the only person who knew anything about it. The prisoner was examined on the Monday, and remanded in order that the prison surgeon might examine him and report as to his state of mind. On Friday morning Inspector Westlake said no certificate had been sent from the House of Detention about the prisoner, but the chief warder, Mr. Moore, had sent a memorandum stating that prisoner had been charged at various police-courts with attempting to commit suicide, and was sentenced by the assistant judge at the Middlesex sessions to six months' imprisonment. Although he (the inspector) had made enquiries and had searched about the Archway-road and in the Highgate woods, nothing could be found of the body of the man whom the prisoner had said he had murdered. Colonel Jeakes said it was very careless of the prison authorities not to send a certificate respecting the prisoner's state of mind, and again remanded him for a few days. The prisoner (laughing) said "Why not discharge me on this charge, and let me be tried for the murder that I committed at Cannon-street?" Colonel Jeakes said, "You will be able to answer that charge another time, we must find something about you first." The prisoner: "I have only a mother, and I do not want to let her know about it." The prisoner was then removed to the cells.

A CHANGE OF NATIONALITY.—The *Tagblatt* of Frankfurt says:—"For some time past a large number of young men of this city have obtained their naturalisation in Switzerland as citizens of some locality of the Helvetic Republic. As the Prussian Government has every reason to suppose that, in thus acting, they only intended to escape military service, all the inhabitants of Frankfurt who have so changed their allegiance will be expelled from that city. We cannot, however, say whether they will be conducted to the frontier of the Prussian monarchy."



THE PUBLIC FUNERAL OF THE LATE MARSHAL NIEL AT PARIS.—(SEE PAGE 1399.)



THE CRUISE OF THE CHANNEL SQUADRON.—(SEE PAGE 1405.)

The Mystery of the Loew Bridge.

A STORY OF NEW YORK.

(Continued.)

Months have passed since the last page in my journal was written. How insufficient it now seems to me as I look it over! I have not visited the Fulton-street Bridge since then. There is no need. I have not consulted mediums or oracles. The last one I saw told me that I am constantly attended by a beautiful spirit. As if I did not know it. Am I not a spirit myself? and cannot I leave this material form and hold high converse with ethereal minds at will? I have travelled far since the above record was penned; and now in a distant city I hear that the Loew Bridge is to be taken down. If it prove to be the truth I must hurry home.

My journey has been one of business, and it has been eminently successful. All my plans have prospered; all my speculations have thriven beyond my wildest hopes, and without as great care of them as I had expected to give. For, to tell the truth, if the heads of the firm knew all the details of my life they might charge me with inattention to business. But they will be satisfied when I go to them with half a million of dollars in my hand. And I know how the results were secured, but they don't. It is she, my guide—my beautiful one—who leads me on to fortune and glory. In visions of the night, in voices of the air, in soft touches that thrill my throbbing brow, her presence is with me. In the weary watches of darkness those solemn eyes calm the fever of my soul; as I walk these streets, a stranger among strangers, a gentle hand is laid upon my shoulder, and sometimes even from the hurrying crowd before me a face looks back—her face. That smile beckons me on; but when I dart forward to increase my speed, so as to gain upon it imperceptibly, it ever eludes me, and melts into air just as I think to overtake it. I am weary with the pursuit. Mine—mine—but when shall I reach her? The day is coming! One thing grieves me. I never see that other face of the star and the cross. It was once the beloved face of my good angel. Has she deserted me?

But, then, whose is *this* face? I cannot be unhappy while that smile shines upon me. Unhappy! Every nerve throbs with ecstasy, every vein thrills with fire, in the exaltation of spirit and sense in which I live. Have I ever lived before?

Ah! as I write, that hand creeps over my face, and in the—

I have half an hour before the train leaves, and the porter has taken my trunk. I may as well spend the time of waiting in making one more entry in my journal, which goes into my valise.

Midnight is a good time to start. The night shines more than the day to me, and then—I shall get there in just about twenty-four hours if all goes well—and all will. Yes, this is the very time of all times to begin my journey, though the clerk asked me, when I paid my bill, if I would not prefer the morning train so as to have a good night's rest; and, as I

left the room, I heard him say to some one, "That man looks as if he hadn't slept for a month." I suppose I do look somewhat worn, and I have been rather wakeful lately; but what does that matter? I slept last night at any rate, though not in bed. I believe I went to sleep while in the very act of writing. To sleep—but what of that? What is the sleep of the body, of mere matter which ever sleeps unless aroused by spirit forces? Was I asleep when, at the touch of that hand, the eyes of my soul unclosed and the curtain rolled from the future?

How shall I paint that vision? Darkness all enveloping around me, blue depths of more mysterious darkness above, and, glowing, floating on the sombre back-ground, midway between the two profounds, a swaying pathway of light, of rainbows, of sunset clouds! My unbound spirit ran up with winged feet the steps that led, like Bethel's shining ladder, from earth to heaven—the heaven of my hopes—the heaven of that face, that form, that floated above the aerial rendezvous in soft and changing auroral radiance; so glowing, so subtle, so evanescent. The white arms lured me on, the smile grew brighter, more significant, the veiling eyelids seemed slowly rising. Then, even as the cold fires of the north stream suddenly from the horizon to the zenith, and as suddenly disappear, so the vision before me glowed and vanished. I woke to earthly life with the strange sensation, common to such startled wakings, of falling from an eminence. Woke to find it a dream, but a dream of prophecy. I know that when next I climb those shining steps to meet her the secret of those veiled eyes will be revealed.

My brain seems bursting with the awful joy. I shall fly on wings of night to my splendid fate. Only to me is the honour given. Those eyes with all their dread secrets in them will look straight into mine, and I shall meet their gaze unflinching, as the eagle looks at the sun, as the dead look up at God!

II.—WHAT THE POLICEMAN TOLD THE REPORTER.

Yes, sir, the bridge is nearly down, and good riddance to it. Little good it ever did to any body, unless to the people from the country, who crossed it just to say they had, and the pickpockets who stole their silver watches, or the picture-man who made his fortune, they say. It was all a mistake, sir, it took longer to climb to the top of it than to take your chance among the carts, if you were used to it; and as for the ladies, bless their souls, there's not one of them but would rather trust me to take her over than to drag her pretty Balmoral up those muddy stairs.

That's all the good it ever did; and as for the harm—why, not to speak of the cost to the city, which nobody seems to mind, and not to speak of the row Knox made about its darkening his windows—after all the harm it did, it can't be carried away with the rubbish. The more's the pity!

It only happened not a fortnight ago, sir; and though it's not much afraid of ghosts I am, you can't wonder that I don't enjoy being night-watchman on this beat yet. It was rather a cold and stormy night when it happened, and I was walking about pretty brisk to keep my blood moving, when about midnight I saw a cab drive up Courtland Street and drop a gentleman at the corner of Broadway, and then drive off quite rapid. Of course there was nothing particularly suspicious in such a circumstance; and the time is most forgotten when

the very sight of a small black carpet-bag in a man's hand would scare every one to death with the idea of rebel spies and incendiaries. Still it seemed rather strange for a traveller to stop at midnight and not at the door of any hotel or private house, and you know it's our business to keep our eyes open, sir. So I just kept mine on this man, and as he started up town I followed him, not close, you know, sir, but at a respectful distance—not to intrude. It was a wild sort of night—cold and windy. The sky was full of driving clouds; but the moon was at the full, and I could see all he did a long way off. He was a young-looking fellow, slight built, and I knew that if anything was wrong, as I didn't believe there was, that I could easily overhaul him. I noticed something a little queer about his walk. It was irregular, he would walk very slow a while as if he was going to sleep, and then he would start up and almost run, and then stop again. But then he might have had a late supper somewhere, and that seemed like enough. Any way I watched him till he got to this crossing, just where you're standing, sir, this minute, and he put his hand on the rail just as yours is as if he would go up. But the steps were barred. The work of tearing down the bridge had been commenced that very day, and the balcony on the upper side had been taken away; so to prevent any chance of accident the stairs were blocked. He seemed surprised to find it so, and I was, you may be sure, to see him, after waiting a moment, throw his valise over and then spring over the bars himself and walk up the stairs. Still he was quiet enough, and seemed to know what he was about. I called out to him to tell him that the railing was gone; but he paid no attention to my voice, though I was quite near enough for him to hear it, and just kept on up the stairs. Of course if it was his fancy to take a last look from the bridge by midnight it was no business of mine, and I thought that after he came down I would try it myself. I had got quite up to the bridge by the time he reached the top, and, not to let him think he was watched if he happened to notice me, I walked slowly on toward the Park; but turned when I got into the shade of St. Paul's and looked back. He was leaning against the railing on the lower side—just about there he stood, sir, in the middle of the bridge, looking up town, or rather up at the moon. It was shining full on his face, and made it look ghastly and wild even from where I stood. Just then Trinity clock began to strike twelve. He raised his finger up this way as if counting the strokes, and—how would you have felt in my place, sir?—just as the last one sounded he lifted both arms above his head, so! and rushing across the bridge before I saw what he was about, cried out, "Coming," and sprang! not as if he had any idea of falling—sprang up as if he expected to grasp something in his arms.

I tell you what, sir, my head reeled with that scream, and that rush through the air, and that awful thud as his body struck the pavement. I've seen men killed in rows, and in the war, when everybody about was screaming and yelling and fighting like devils, but that didn't sick me like this. It didn't seem as if I could move at first, and then I rushed down the street to him like mad, and striking my club on the pavement as I ran. He was dead, Sir—quite dead; he hadn't struck on his head, but his neck was broken by the concussion, and his face had the awfulest look you ever saw; the mouth and eyes wide open—ah! it makes my flesh crawl row to think of it. Just wild, staring madness, sir. Assistance came up as I was working over him, and we carried him to

the station-house, and then went back for the carpet-bag which he had left at the foot of the stairs. In that we found quite enough to identify him; his name and address in full—"Harry Mortimer Neilson, Closter, N. J."—on all his papers. A lot of confused accounts and long rows of large figures, with their totals set down as "500,000 dols. to my credit, verified by the Adder." Then a queer sort of diary that we couldn't make much head or tail of, and half a dozen tintypes of the bridge, with himself in each one.

We telegraphed to his friends, and his brother came down the next morning and identified him. The family wanted it kept quiet, and managed to somehow, though, of course, there had to be an inquest, and the verdict was what you might expect—Suicide, while labouring under insanity. His friends had not seemed to suspect him of it, though they had noticed some queer things about him for some time; especially some letters he had written about business that hinted at some wonderful speculations he had made. But it came out in the inquest that all the poor fellow's trouble was owing to that cursed bridge. He got a notion that every time he went on it he was haunted by a spirit, whose picture was taken looking over his shoulder every time that his was. He dwelt on the notion till it drove him mad, and led him to his death.

But you may believe that the hardest work ever given me was when I was detailed in citizen's dress to accompany his body home to his family. He seemed to have been the favourite son and brother, and he had one little sister that just took on so as to break one's heart to see her. She insisted that it was all her fault—that she had killed him, because she had asked him first to bring her a picture of the bridge, and he had had his own taken on it to please her. It was heart-breaking?

Oh, as to the pictures, Sir. Yes, it was curious; there was such a face in every one, just over his shoulder too. I kept one myself, and you can look at it; but that's easy enough explained. If he had had a clear enough brain to think of looking at the other ferretypes, taken without him, he would have found the same in plenty of them. And nobody but a crazy man could help seeing what it was, especially in the latter ones (they were all dated), where it was plainer. It was nothing more nor less than the face of one of them white statues on the new Bank building, taken through the crowd. If you like to try it you can get up this staircase yet without much trouble, and stand in the same position that he did that night, sir, and see yourself.

THE END.

CRIMES AND CASUALTIES.

We are authorised to state that the sentence of death passed upon William Pullen, convicted of murder at Bristol, has been commuted to penal servitude for life.

FATAL fights between the negroes and white population are becoming a regular feature of the American news. On Monday a riot occurred at Macon, in Tennessee, in which two persons were killed and a large number wounded; among the latter were several officers of the Sheriff. The negroes threatened to destroy the town.

WALTER SHANDLEY, the man who killed his wife in a public-house at Manchester on Sunday night, gave himself up to the police before midnight, and charged himself with committing murder. At the City police-court, he was committed for trial on the charge of manslaughter. The inquest on the body of Mrs. Shandley has been opened, and adjourned.

FRIGHTFUL ACCIDENT.—On Saturday morning, a cabman named Hawkes was getting off his cab, when he slipped and the spike upon which the reins hung at the corner of the top of the cab ran through his throat into the root of his tongue. He was completely impaled, and was with difficulty extricated from his frightful position. He remains at St. George's Hospital in a bad state.

SUICIDE OF A QUARTERMASTER-SERGEANT.—On Tuesday morning Squadron Quartermaster-Sergeant Patrick McErlee, of the 5th Dragoon Guards, committed suicide at Aldershot with his regimental cavalry carbine. The deceased had served in the Crimea, was highly respected by all the officers and men, and was to have marched with a portion of his regiment for Coventry on Tuesday morning.

THE CONVICT FANNY OLIVER.—Official intimation has been received by the Governor of Worcester Gaol that the sentence of death upon Fanny Oliver had been commuted to penal servitude for life. The unhappy woman is now placed under the same rules as other prisoners. Her health is good, and her demeanour has altered but little since the knowledge of her reprieve reached her, except that she is calmer than heretofore. It is not yet known whether she will be sent to Millbank or Pentonville, nor when her removal will be ordered.

A GENTLEMAN, whose name is unknown, arrived at Helensburgh by the last train, and took a bed at the George Hotel. About half-past five the next morning, the landlord, hearing a noise, went up-stairs to ascertain the cause, and met the gentleman partly dressed, bleeding profusely from a large wound in the throat. He darted past the landlord, ran across the Esplanade down to the beach, and into the water. He was captured and taken back to the hotel, but only survived a few minutes.

The youth who is said to have caused the death of a man named Ross by throwing an old earthenware coffee-pot at him in Summers-street has been arrested. His name is George Lyons, aged seventeen, and he is described as a hawker. He was brought up on Thursday last week at the Clerkenwell police-court, when the evidence given at the inquest was repeated, and two witnesses identified the prisoner as the person who threw the missile at Ross. Mr. Cooke said he would be committed for trial, but remanded him for a week for the completion of the depositions.

In St. James's Park on Saturday evening just as the park was filling to hear the band, a quarrel arose amongst a party of labourers employed in the works going on in the House of Lords, which resulted in a general fight, lasting for more than twenty minutes. It is stated that, notwithstanding the excitement and the screaming of children, only one policeman could be found, and it was only to the protection of several gentlemen that he escaped ill-treatment. Two of the combatants were severely injured.

The body of a man who shot himself at Highgate has been identified as that of Charles Webster, aged 59, a jeweller and watchmaker of Fulham. At the inquest a policeman said he held a warrant for the apprehension of the deceased for illegally pawning a watch entrusted to him to repair. There

were upwards of twenty other cases against him. The brokers were in his shop. Some of the jury wished to return a verdict of *Felo de se*, but ultimately a verdict of "Suicide by pistol shot while in an unsound state of mind" was returned.

On Monday morning the *George Peabody*, one of the steam-boats belonging to the Iron and Citizen Company, when near Lambeth-bridge, ran against one of the huge floating blocks which are used for the purpose of indicating the banks in the river, and which had by some means shifted from its position, and was underneath the surface of the water. A large hole was knocked in the bottom of the steamboat, and, as the water began to rush in rapidly, the passengers were landed by means of boats and other steamers, and the injured vessel towed to the bank.

FATALITY WITH FIREARMS.—On Monday an inquest was held, in Liverpool, on the body of Michael Fearn, 42 years of age, a pensioner from the 75th Regiment. On Thursday, the 5th instant, the deceased was cleaning a horse pistol which he had kept from the time he left the army, and for the purpose of melting a piece of lead he put the end of the barrel in the fire. It happened to be loaded, and as he was probing in the barrel with a piece of wire the charge went off, the bullet lodging in his right hand. He was removed to the Royal Infirmary, where he died on Saturday. Verdict—Accidental Death.

THOMAS PAUL, the man who is charged with the murderous attack upon Mrs. Peake, in the Old Kent-road, was brought up for further examination at the Lambeth police-court on Friday. A medical certificate was put in, stating that Mrs. Peake was not yet sufficiently recovered to attend the court, and the prisoner was again remanded. It was stated that the prisoner had been sentenced to six years' penal servitude for a similar offence. The woman Lewis, who was in company with Paul when he was arrested, and who is charged with pawning stolen property, was also brought up and again remanded.

SUICIDE OF A ROMAN CATHOLIC PRIEST.—The Dundee correspondent of the *Sheffield Telegraph* states that on Sunday morning the Rev. Peter Grant, a Roman Catholic priest in Dundee, committed suicide whilst shaving. The rev. gentleman was insane, and arrangements had just been completed for having him removed to an asylum the following day. The deceased was a very learned man, and he is said to have made three converts in Dundee within the past two years. He was of very studious habits, and highly respected in the town. About eight years ago he was afflicted with insanity, but recovered.

MURDER OF A WIDOW WOMAN IN LIVERPOOL.—On Saturday last, an elderly woman named Hannah Tennant, a widow, who lived in Clive street, was found lying dead upon the floor of her house with her throat frightfully mutilated. A piece of her windpipe and a bloody knife were picked up at some distance from the spot where the body was lying. A coroner's inquest was held on Monday, when a medical man expressed his opinion that the injuries could not have been inflicted by the deceased's own hand. The jury, consequently, returned a verdict of wilful murder against some person or persons unknown.

SHOCKING DEATH OF AN OFFICER IN THE CUSTOMS.—On Friday night an inquest was held in Hand-court, Holborn, on the body of Mr. John Anthony Coates, aged 36, an officer in Her Majesty's Customs, who on Tuesday night last fell from a window 70 feet high, at his residence, No. 2, Bedford-row. From the evidence of a friend and companion of deceased it appeared probable that he had fallen from the window while trying to reach a pigeon which was in the habit of settling on the window-sill. When found lying dead in the area he had some bird's feathers in one hand, and a pigeon was walking round him. The skull was fractured, and the brain lacerated. The spine and scapula were also fractured. The jury returned a verdict of Accidental Death.

FATAL ACCIDENT TO A SOLDIER AT PRESTON BARRACKS.—An unfortunate occurrence took place at the Preston Barracks on the Thursday afternoon, which resulted in the death of one of the privates of the 4th Dragoons stationed there. It appears that the deceased, a young man named Hamer, was exercising his horse, and had proceeded about 30 yards, when the animal reared and fell backwards upon its rider. The poor fellow was at once conveyed to the hospital, but died at one o'clock yesterday morning. The horse in question seems to be a very vicious one, and it is only about a month ago that it reared and fell upon the sergeant-major, dislocating his shoulder.

ANOTHER ATTEMPTED MURDER AT ALDERSHOT.—On Monday night Corporal William Greeney, of the 5th Fusiliers, whilst standing in a balcony outside his room on the second landing of the centre block in the Permanent Barracks at Aldershot, was fired at by Sergeant John Stacey, also of the 5th Regiment, who slept in the same room with Greeney. The ball missed the corporal, and went whizzing past his head to the West Block, 500 yards distant. The report of a rifle under the glass roof instantly brought all the men from their beds, and Stacey was immediately secured. On being asked why he shot at the corporal, he said that a sudden impulse prompted him to do it, that they were very good friends, and that he was glad he had not shot Greeney. Both men are said to have been perfectly sober.

A FRENCH MILITARY MURDER.—The Military Tribunal of Paris has just tried the soldier Ranchon, who murdered, on July 13, a young sergeant-major, named Blin, by discharging his piece at him from a window of the barrack; the only motive for such conduct being that the other had inflicted a slight imprisonment on him for neglect of duty. The evidence went to show that the criminal had been frequently punished for refractory conduct, and had often shown signs of a vindictive disposition; whilst, on the other hand, Blin was known as a man of amiable temper, and incapable of inflicting any penalty without sufficient grounds. After the witnesses had been heard, the imperial commissioner demanded an affirmative verdict without extenuating circumstances, which was returned by the council after 20 minutes' deliberation. Ranchon was then condemned to death with military degradation.

SINGULAR SUICIDE.—The *Droit* relates that a man named Meterie, aged 27, who lately enacted the part of a ferocious Abyssinian in a booth at the *fête* of Levallois-Perret, near Paris, and had astonished all the spectators by devouring raw meat, and pretending to swallow lighted tow, disappeared three days back at the moment that the performance was about to commence, in consequence of which the money had to be returned to the public. Some hours after, a man, apparently a negro, was seen to precipitate himself into the

Seine at Courbevoie, and was carried away by the current, the body being only the next day taken out of the water near the bridge of Asnières. The face was then found to have been coloured black with soot, and the corpse was identified as that of Meterie, whose suicide is supposed to have been caused by disgust at the kind of life he was leading.

SOME particulars of the terrible fire which took place on the 4th instant at Philadelphia (which was briefly recorded by telegraph) have been received. The fire took place in a bonded warehouse, in which were stored quantities of whisky, petroleum, and other combustible materials. In a few minutes the flames had spread through the entire inside of the building, but owing to the fireproof character of the windows and doors, did not find ready vent. Several explosions took place, which sent the liquid flames in great volumes into the street, greatly imperilling the lives of the people. It is stated that two women and a child were instantly killed by the falling debris. The fire originated from a boiler explosion. It is estimated that not less than 25,000 barrels of whisky have been destroyed. A large number of firemen have been disabled, and some seriously injured, by falling walls, ladders, and house-tops. The loss is estimated at 4,000,000 dollars.

A MAN ATTACKED BY LIONS.—A fearful affair took place at the Paris hippodrome on Wednesday afternoon last week. Among the sights to be seen there is a wild beast show. A tamer named Lucas goes into a cage and makes them perform all manner of antics. On the Wednesday, on his going into a cage in which five lions are confined, one of them sprang at him, dragged him to the ground, and began worrying him as a dog does a rat. The other lions rushed on him, and one of them tore a long strip of flesh from his thigh. There was a panic among the public, and the unfortunate tamer would probably have been torn to pieces on the spot, but for the courage of his assistant, who rushed into the cage armed with a musket, and so belaboured the lions with the butt-end that they let go their hold, whereon he took up the inanimate form of his master, all over blood, and vanished through a side door. Lucas died in Paris on Tuesday morning of the wounds received last week from the lions who attacked him during one of his performances at the Hippodrome.

MR. HENRY MARGETTS, the proprietor of the Fox and Hounds, Edgware-road, London, and the Alexandra Hotel, Barnet, had a refreshment booth at Oxford races on Thursday and Friday last week. On Friday evening as he was returning at dusk to Oxford across Port-meadow, where the races were held, in company with a friend, he was set upon by a number of men, one of whom jumped on his back and threw him down, while another took his watch and chain from his pocket. Mr. Margetts, who had about £200 in his possession, had the presence of mind when first attacked to pass the cash to his friend, who ran away with it, and so divided the attention of the assailants, some of whom went in pursuit but were unable to overtake him. Margetts, who was the champion runner of his time, and is a powerful man and a good boxer, defended himself for a time, but, being overpowered by numbers, was again thrown down and cruelly kicked about the body, and was subsequently discovered bleeding and insensible on the grass. He was for some time in a very critical state, but he is now out of danger.

SERIOUS RIOT AT STOCKTON.—A riot amongst some Irishmen took place on Thursday night, last week, at Stockton. The disturbance lasted about two hours, and at one time had a very threatening aspect. The cause of the riot is hardly known. There was a row amongst some Irishmen on the race-course. Towards evening a good deal of damage was done to one of the huts. Between six and seven o'clock, sergeant Walls, of Norton, proceeding along New-walk with a prisoner, was set upon by about 100 Irish with sticks and brickbats. Seeing his position, he defended himself with his truncheon. His hat was broken, stones were hurled at him from all sides, and ultimately he managed to take refuge in a house, the prisoner escaping, passing through the town to North-end. The mob cheered and howled in turns, and ill-used every person they met, until a strong body of police arrived from the race-course. Several were taken into custody. At nine o'clock a large crowd thronged High-street. In back streets the civilians continued to hunt all Irishmen they fell in with.

SHOCKING BATHING ACCIDENT.—Shortly after noon on Monday a most melancholy accident occurred, at Withernsea. Two men, one of whom was named Westoby, went out to bathe, about a mile to the southward of the Queen's Hotel. Both were expert swimmers, and they remained in the water for a considerable time. They had been frequently noticed by persons on the beach, amongst whom was Mrs. Westoby and at length only one swimmer was seen, and he was battling with the waves. Many persons then hastened to the spot, arriving there in time to see the young man emerge from amidst the breakers completely exhausted. He stated that he and his companion were caught in a tidal current, which took them out seaward, and he was of opinion that Mr. Westoby had been seized with the cramp and he sank suddenly. Westoby's body had not yet been recovered up to the time when our parcel was despatched. The deceased was a Wesleyan town missionary at Hull, and he was greatly respected by all who knew him. The survivor was much exhausted, and for several hours was insensible.

A SHIP RUN DOWN NEAR GRAVESEND.—Early on Friday morning a fine ship, called the *Hesperia*, 500 tons burden, commanded by Captain Jarvis, laden with a valuable cargo, bound for Singapore, foundered in the river near Gravesend, after being in collision with the Northumbria, steamer, bound to Cardiff. The *Hesperia* left St. Katherine's Docks on the Wednesday afternoon, and on arriving at the lower part of Gravesend Reach was brought to an anchor, and would have sailed on her voyage at daybreak yesterday but for the unfortunate accident, which occurred about half-past one o'clock in the morning. The Northumbria is quite a new steamer, nearly 1,000 tons burden. It was her first voyage, and all that can be at present ascertained is that she ran into the *Hesperia* with much force as to bury her bows in that vessel, cutting her down to the water's edge. Fortunately for the crew of the *Hesperia* the Northumbria was unable to extricate herself for some time, thus enabling the crew to get safe on board, but directly she got clear the *Hesperia* went down at her anchors in deep water. The Northumbria put back and arrived at Victoria Docks yesterday afternoon. It is represented that the *Hesperia* and her cargo were insured for £30,000.

WIFE MURDER AT MANCHESTER.—A man named Walter Shandley, a cotton blower, living in Clegg-court, Oldham road, struck his wife a blow which caused her death. He had been out drinking, when his wife Anne Shandley sallied out

to see after him, and went with him to the Cheshire Cheese, in Oldham-road. Before going into that house she lent another woman a shilling to lend him if he should require it, and he borrowed the shilling from the woman. When they got into the Cheshire Cheese he called for some rum, and she told him to pay for it, as he had got a shilling. He said no, she had got some money; on which she replied if he said that, she would throw a glass at his head. At that time they were sitting together and he turned round and gave her a blow at the back of the ear. She fell into the arms of a woman who was sitting beside her, and died in about five minutes. The woman asked her if he had given her a black eye, and she said, "No, he has done it." Mrs. Shandley was taken to the infirmary, but was found to be dead before she arrived there. The man seeing what he had done escaped from the house, but was captured by the police in about an hour and a half afterwards. He is stated to have been an excellent husband, and has four children living, the oldest of whom is about 14 years of age. Shandley was brought up before the magistrates and sent for trial to the assizes on a charge of manslaughter.

THE DESPERATE AFFRAY WITH POACHERS NEAR WARWICK.—On Friday, at the Kington Petty Sessions, before Lieutenant Colonel Bolton King, James Higgins and Isaac Harris, two labourers, residing at Leamington, were charged with night poaching on Lord Willoughby de Broke's estate at Lighthorne, on the night of the 15th instant, and violently assaulting John Creed, George Allibone, and Thomas Allibone, three of his lordship's keepers. About one o'clock on the previous Sunday morning, the three keepers named were on duty at Lighthorne, and found a large net set in the Pool Field spinny. While they were taking it up, four poachers armed with bludgeons, came upon them, and a fight of a desperate character ensued. The keepers were overpowered, and the men escaped. The injuries sustained by the keepers were of a serious character, two of them having been rendered insensible by the blows they received from their assailants. The two prisoners were apprehended the same day at a house in Park-street, Leamington. The evidence against them was gone into at full length, and it was shown they were together at different periods on the night of the affray. A dog also was produced, which was captured after the fight, and it recognised them in a friendly way as soon as it was brought into court. Both prisoners were committed to take their trial at the next assizes, bail being refused. The magistrates informed them that it was a mercy they were not called upon to answer the most serious crime of wilful murder.

SEVERE RIOT IN SOUTH WALES.—On Saturday night, as the public-houses were being cleared at Rhymney, a man was taken into custody for misbehaviour, when a mob set on the police and rescued the prisoner. After this the police were pursued and severely beaten. Ultimately they called upon the lookers-on to assist. This they did effectually; but not satisfied with doing so, they repaired to King-street, a locality inhabited principally by Irish, and commenced bursting in the doors and windows from one end of the street to the other. Altogether 47 houses were attacked. Windows and doors were broken, and the little furniture and earthenware in them were nearly all demolished. One poor old woman was struck with a stone on the side of the head, and it was feared her injury would terminate fatally. A man living in the same house was severely injured with a stone, and it is not known yet whether he may ultimately recover. Another old man, a few doors off, has been severely beaten. Several others have received lesser injuries. The inhabitants of nearly all the houses attacked were in bed at the time, and in no way connected with the disturbance. The two solitary policemen in the place were powerless in dispersing such a mob, and at the request of the sergeant, Mr. M. Thomas, of the Nelson Inn, saddled his pony and proceeded to Merthyr for assistants, and in little more than an hour, a body of men under Inspector Rees were on the spot. They succeeded in restoring order, but not until serious damage had been done. Two persons have been seriously injured, and very little hope is entertained of their recovery.

ATTEMPTED MURDER.—On Sunday morning, shortly after midnight, Eliza Raven, 19 years of age, was, with her sister Jane, aged 17, standing near their door in Ripley-street, Harper-street, New Kent-road, when a young man named William Roundtree deliberately fired a pistol at the former, exclaiming at the same time, "Take that!" The fellow immediately made off, but was pursued and given into custody. Miss Raven, when the pistol was fired at her, placed her right arm across her breast; and fortunate it was that she did so, for the act probably saved her life, though at the expense of her arm, which was lacerated. Her sister's face is also injured. It would appear that Roundtree, who is about 22 years of age, had been seeking the company of the young woman, but his addresses were not received by her, and she appears to have been keeping company with another young man. Dr. Waterworth was soon in attendance, and, after a careful examination, it was found that no bullet had been used. The police immediately searched for Roundtree, who was taken very shortly after the affair, in Union-road (better known as Horse-monger-lane). He made no resistance, and the policeman took from him the pistol with which he had perpetrated the deed. On reaching Stones'-end Police-station, the prisoner was searched, and there were found upon his person nine bullets and two packets of powder. The bullets would not fit the barrel of the pistol. He told the inspector he had purchased the pistol on Saturday morning, and that his intention was to kill the young woman Raven, and he was sorry that he had not succeeded. The accused was committed for trial on Monday from the South-wark Police court.

HOME AND DOMESTIC.

MR. BRIERLY, the barrister, has been removed from Clerkenwell workhouse to the Hanwell Lunatic Asylum.

NUMEROUS failures in the carpet manufacture have lately taken place. Mr. Stanley Baldwin's of Stourport, is the latest announced. His liabilities are thought to amount to about £20,000.

THE lady-birds which have visited the neighbourhood of London and the south-eastern counties in such abundance appear to have done some good. One gentleman declares that they have cleared his apple trees of the American blight, and another says that they eagerly devour the aphid or green fly.

RELEASE OF ANOTHER FENIAN CONVICT.—The *London Irishman* says that official information has been received by the friends of Martin Hinley Carey, Fenian convict at Millbank, that owing to his mental condition he is to be at once transferred to Mountjoy Prison, Dublin, with a view to his release.

THE GREAT EASTERN.—This vessel, now at Sheerness, has

recently been "listed" for the purpose of being thoroughly cleansed. Her hull is to be painted white, for the purpose, it is stated, of resisting as much as possible the intense heat of the sun during her passage of the Red Sea to lay down the Indian cable.

MR. MONTAGU BEEBE, Q.C., in closing his inquiry on the treatment of the sick poor in St. Pancras on Saturday, said he was afraid he should not be able to make his report within the next ten days, and he did not suppose that he ought to express the opinion which he had already formed after reading the evidence over.

A TELEGRAM by the cable reports that Prince Arthur landed at Halifax from the *City of Paris* on Sunday morning. He was cordially welcomed by Sir John Young, Sir Hastings Doyle, and other officials, and was escorted to the Governor's house by the 78th Highlanders. At the request of the Prince a formal public reception was postponed on account of the day being Sunday. His Royal Highness was in excellent health.

RELICS OF THE WARS.—A banquet was given at Geneva, on the 15th, to celebrate the Emperor Napoleon's *fete*, by the Society of Old Soldiers of the Republic and the Empire, natives of the Basin of the Leman. Thirty-two guests sat down, the chair being occupied by General Dufour, who wore the insignia belonging to the Grand Cross of the Legion of Honour. Toasts were drunk to the Emperor, the Empress, and the Prince Imperial, and most warmly received.

THE IMPRISONED NUN AT CRACOW.—The Frankfort journals state that the Papal Nuncio has addressed a severe admonition to the Bishop of Cracow, who had applied to the persons who imprisoned Barbara Ubryk the term "demons." The prelate appears to have immediately expressed his regrets at allowing himself to be carried away so far as to insult those "pious sisters." In the Tyrol the nuns openly defy the Government. Those of Thurnfeld, near Hall, have countermanded an examination of their pupils they had announced because a lay inspector was to be present.

ALL the extraordinary proceedings of the many fanatical sects whose rapid increase has excited so much anxiety in Russia are fairly thrown into the shade by a terrible act of self-immolation which is reported from the Government of Saratow. A few months ago the prophets of a new religion made their appearance in that part of the Empire, preaching self-destruction by fire as the only sure road to salvation; and so readily was their dreadful doctrine received by the ignorant and superstitious peasantry, that in one large village no less than 1,700 persons assembled in some wooden houses, and, having barricaded the doors and windows, set the building on fire and perished in the flames.

SCARCITY OF LABOUR IN IRELAND.—From all quarters we hear complaints of the scarcity of hands for the harvest work, and of the high rate of wages which farmers are compelled to offer. Our Killarney correspondent states that mowers have obtained as much as 7s. a day, with their diet, in that neighbourhood. It is now that the country is experiencing the effects of the emigration of the flower of the labouring classes to the United States. It seems that England also suffers from the dearth of labourers the exodus has produced. The Surrey farmers have waited in vain this year for the usual visit of the Irish reapers, and have had to offer a considerable advance of wages to get sufficient hands to do their work. There is an equal scarcity of female labour.

ANOTHER RAILWAY BRIDGE OVER THE RHINE.—The great railway bridge which is to cross the Rhine, near the village of Hamm, a little above Düsseldorf, is progressing rapidly, and will probably be completed before the end of November. The structure is to consist of four arches, the upper part of which will be made of iron. The iron work of each will weigh 14,000 cwt. The bridge is united to the main line on the left bank by a viaduct consisting of 15 stone arches, but this does not immediately join the bridge, being separated from it by a revolving draw-bridge, so that the line can be rendered impassable at any moment. The first arch of the great bridge is already completed, and on the 15th the workmen engaged in the undertaking celebrated their success.

REWARD FOR GALLANT CONDUCT.—The Board of Trade have awarded an aneroid barometer to Mr. William R. Rowe, Channel pilot of Falmouth, for his prompt and gallant conduct in saving life from drowning on the occasion of a pleasure boat being run down on the 28th July by the steam ship *Dandy*, off Plymouth. The *Dandy* was on an excursion trip to Plymouth, and on returning, when between Drake's Island and the Breakwater, ran into a pleasure-boat, which was smashed to pieces. Mr. Rowe immediately jumped overboard, and by giving pieces of the boat to the persons in the water to support themselves by until boats came to their assistance, and by himself supporting a woman and two children who were clinging to her, was the means of rescuing the lives of all the persons who had been thrown into the sea.

HENRY BLACK, the man who kept a lunatic named Wild in his house for a number of years chained to the wall and manacled, was charged at the Loughborough police-court, with taking charge of a lunatic without being licensed to do so, and with ill-treating the said lunatic while under his care. Mr. Buck, the medical superintendent of the Leicestershire and Rutland Lunatic Asylum, stated that since Wild had been in that institution he had been placed under no such restraint, and had conducted himself as a harmless, childish man. He certainly considered the treatment the man had received at Black's house unnecessary, improper, and cruel. The man was perfectly manageable without such restraint. The defendant was committed for trial on both charges, bail being accepted.

THE officers commanding volunteer corps in the West of Scotland have for several weeks past been holding meetings for the purpose of arranging for a sham fight. A general understanding was at first come to that the proposed review should take place at Bogside, near Irvine, on the 11th of September, but at subsequent meetings it appeared that a number of the officers were opposed to any such demonstration on account of the expense which it would involve, and something was also said as to the propriety of waiting until Government increased the capitation grant before incurring any expense in connection with the volunteer movement which could reasonably be avoided. At an adjourned meeting of commanding officers held in Glasgow it was resolved, on the casting vote of the chairman, that no sham fight in the West of Scotland should take place this year.

MR. JAMES SANDERSON, in a letter on the harvest, observes that to the British farmer generally this year will prove more profitable than the last. The large sums expended last year on artificial foods have this year been saved, an additional number of stock has yielded augmented profits, wool produce has fully maintained its price, while the price of store lambs is 30 per cent. over that of last year. One remarkable circumstance respecting our food produce is the great disparity between the price of bread and butcher's meat. The 4lb. loaf at 7d. and beef and mutton at 11d. per lb.—the former intrinsically of greater value than the latter—is an anomaly, however, which cannot long exist. In all probability, bread will slightly advance, and meat get lower in price, as it is only reasonable to suppose that if the short supply of fattening food last year increased the price of meat, the abundant supply of this year will cause a corresponding reduction.

MR. BRADLAUGH lectured on Sunday morning on Clerkenwell-green to about 1,000 persons on "the Land and the People." He said that to obtain life and happiness from the land was the right of all, and if there were any barrier in the way the attention of the people should be directed to its removal. The rights of property in land were different from those in possession acquired by labour, and those who owned land had no right to shut it up for pleasure when it would produce grain for the starving millions. Mr. Bradlaugh advocated reform in the land laws—firstly, because they had

it in their power to reform them; secondly, because it was lawful; thirdly, because, whether it was lawful or not, they could do it, meaning thereby that the happiness of the nation was higher than mere legal right. A personal attack on the Prince of Wales and others followed, and the notion that England is a monarchical Government was denied, the Government being that of a landed aristocracy. Mr. Bradlaugh said he did not advocate the equal distribution of land, but he asked that the cultivator of the soil should share in the profits of his labour.

CATTLE DISEASE.—The *Maidstone Journal* asserts that the foot-and-mouth disease has undoubtedly appeared and extended on the Croydon Sewage Farm; but it must be remembered that the animals attacked there have little stamina to resist disease of any kind. They belong to the London dairies, and are well-known to be enfeebled and ready subjects for the attacks of any kind of contagion. A letter on the subject was read at a meeting of the Bromley local board last week. It was there asserted that the milk from cows fed on the irrigated land at the Broadmore Asylum produced a peculiar kind of fever, the result of the animals taking up a portion of the sewage matter with the herbage. At the Barking sewage farm the grass is fed to the cows under cover. It is placed in troughs through which a continuous stream of water flows, washing away the impurities. A Central Press telegram states, that at a meeting of the North Cheshire Chamber of Agriculture, held yesterday, Mr. Legh, M.P., of Lyme Hall, the chairman of the association, reported that a serious outbreak of the foot-and-mouth disease had occurred in his herd. No fewer than 96 of his cattle were at present stricken down with this complaint.

THE prizes given by the committee of the Anglo-Belgian Prize Fund to be contended for at the Wimbledon riding meeting were distributed on Thursday week by the Lord Mayor at Caplain Mercier's studio, Albert-gate. Before proceeding to the business of the day, Colonel Thompson explained the position occupied by the Anglo-Belgian Committee with reference to the proposed visit of volunteers to the fates at Liege. He said the invitation was a general one, issued *bona fide* to every English volunteer, and unwilling and reticent as he was in accepting hospitality that he feared he might never be able to repay, he was bound to declare that it would be gratifying to the people of Liege that as many volunteers should go over as were willing to run the risk of finding places to sleep in. The invitations to the banquet, at which the King was expected to preside, would be signed and forwarded in each case by the Burgomaster of Liege, up to the prescribed number. It was not expected, however, that it would be possible to accommodate more than 600 volunteers, and the number stood limited accordingly. Colonel Thompson also returned his acknowledgments for the very liberal arrangements made by the managers of the London, Chatham, and Dover, and South-Eastern Railways.

WE have before us a statement of the local rates annually paid by a householder in the parish of Camberwell. His house is rated at £55. Poor rate, 2s. 9d.; general purpose rate, 1s. 2d.; water rate (about), 1s. 1d.; expenses of Board of Works, 6d.; lighting rate, 5d.; local sewers rate, 4d.; main drainage rate, 3d.; total, 6s. 6d. Even Camberwell is better off in this respect than some of the East-end parishes. In 1862 the rates in St. George's-in-the-East amounted to 7s. 3d., and those in St. Nicholas, Deptford, to 9s. 2d. in the pound. Thus the incidence of taxation in London affords an admirable incentive, if one were needed, to the discharge of the great duty of getting on. When a man grows richer and moves westward he finds a double improvement in his circumstances. He has fewer rates to pay, and more money wherewith to pay them. If he goes to Tyburnia he will only be liable for 2s. 4d. in the pound; if he takes a still higher flight and settles in Mayfair he will escape with 2s. 1d. As things are, close upon one-third of the rateable value of a house in Camberwell goes in local taxes, and for this the tenant gets imperfect drainage, questionable water, and a poor-law which leaves the streets full of beggars, and such police protection as was vouchsafed the other day to Mrs. Peake. If it is impossible to lighten the ratepayer's disbursements, we cannot but think he might under a different system of government get a little more in return for them.

POLISH DEMONSTRATION IN GALICIA.—The 300th anniversary of the voluntary union of Poland with Lithuania and Ruthenia was celebrated at Lemberg and Cracow with great solemnity on the 11th inst. In both towns all the shops were closed, and religious services were performed in the churches in honour of the occasion. Notwithstanding the rain, which fell incessantly during the whole of the day, the churches were so crowded that numbers of people were forced to remain in the street during the service. At Lemberg an enormous crowd, headed by Dr. Smolka, member of the Diet, proceeded to the castle to erect a mound in celebration of the anniversary. Dr. Smolka began the proceedings with a speech, in the course of which he begged the meeting to abstain from all political demonstrations, as the Government had forbidden them. The people then uncovered their heads, and taking up earth in their hands, threw it over a stone tablet, on which were engraved the arms of Poland, Lithuania, and Ruthenia, with the inscription, "Equals with equals; freemen with freemen." All classes were represented at this national meeting. The men were in Polish costumes, and many of the ladies, in spite of the inclement weather, appeared in white ball dresses, with tricolour sashes, and medals commemorating the union of the three nationalities, all of which were numerously represented. Old men, women, and children dug up the earth to add their contributions to the mound, which soon swelled to the size of a small hill, and a great sensation was produced by the arrival of a deputation from a Polish village with earth which had been stained with the blood of the insurgents in 1863.

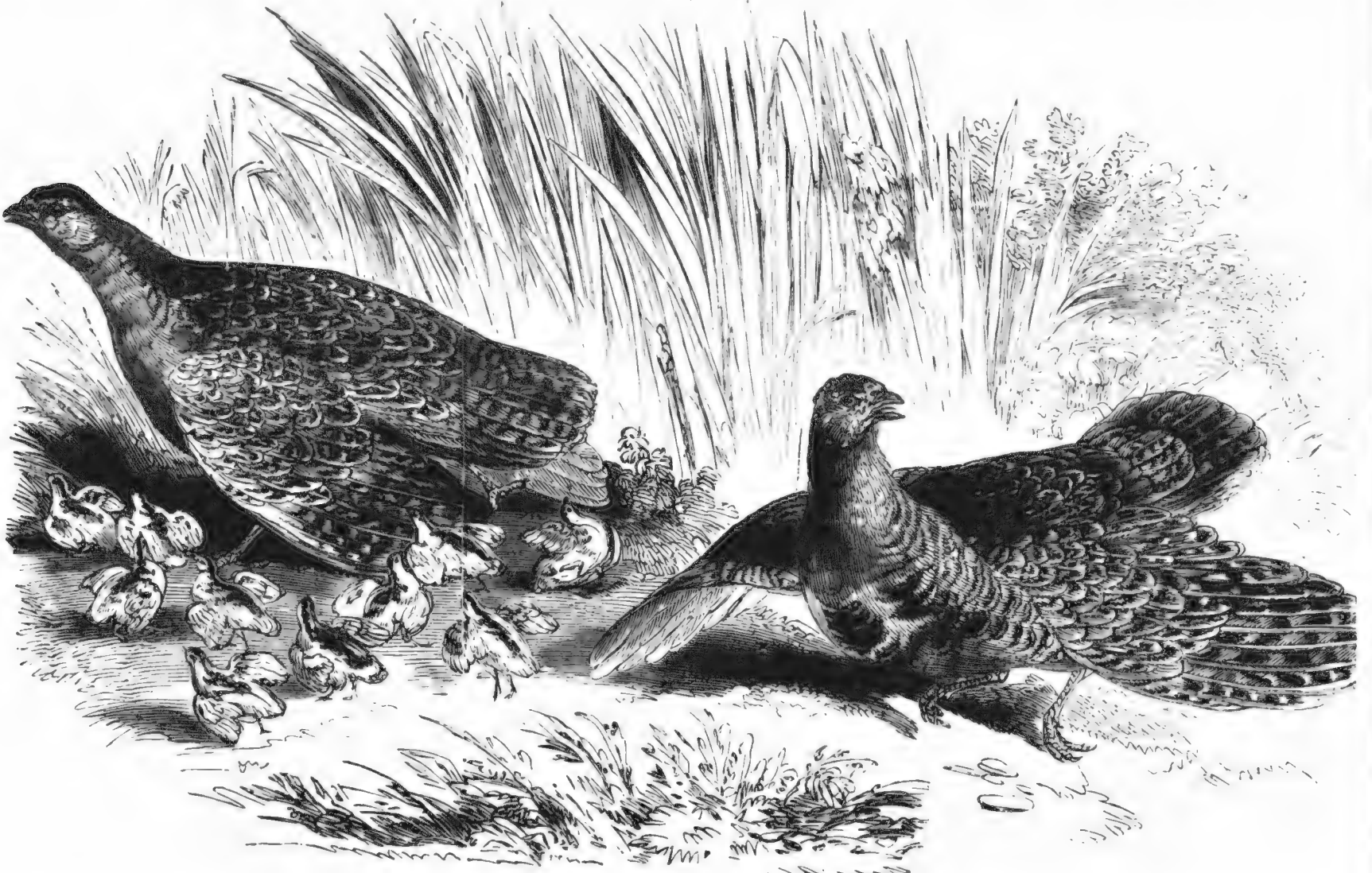
A STEAM OMNIBUS.—At half-past one o'clock on Thursday afternoon last week a steam omnibus, or, to speak more accurately, an omnibus drawn by a road steamer, passed along Princes-street, Edinburgh. This road steamer has been built by Mr. R. V. Thomson for an enterprising omnibus proprietor in one of the largest towns of England, who intends to have his omnibuses drawn by steam. The trial of Thursday was divided into two stages, the first of them being at Granton. There the engine, with the omnibus attached to it, was run up and down the incline to exhibit its speed and the ease with which it could be controlled. It went up the hill at the rate of seven miles an hour and came down at the rate of nine. It turned in the road with far greater ease than if drawn by horses, was pulled up instantaneously at the word of command, and even backed up hill. It then proceeded from Granton to Leith, and the second stage of the trial consisted in the journey from Leith to the West-end of Princes-street. The road steamer, with its omnibus, started from Constitution-street, and ran at best omnibus speed up Leith-walk and Leith-street, making no account whatever of their steepness. The dexterity with which it picked its way between strings of cart-horses, omnibuses, and cabs, and the docility with which it stopped or turned whenever it was required were marvellous. It ran from one end of Princes-street to the other without stopping, then turned down South Charlotte-street, and on through North Charlotte-street to Forrest-street, where at the steepest point, when the descent looked really dangerous, it was brought to a sudden standstill, to show how completely it was under command, and how carefully it could disengage itself with any kind of break. This was its final display, and it then went quietly and rapidly back to Leith. The trial was completely successful, and left nothing to be wished for. It was very amusing, as the road steamer sped along Princes-street, to watch the plans and surprise depicted on every face as it passed. Those who saw it will be perhaps glad to remember that they witnessed the journey of the first steam-engine ever built for omnibus traffic in towns.—*See man.*

AN ECCENTRIC WILL.

The following (according to the *Toronto Globe*) is the will of Dr. Dunlop, at one time a member of the Legislature for Upper Canada:—"In the name of God. Amen. I, William Dunlop, of Gairbread, in the township of Colborne, county of Huron, Western Canada, Esq., being in sound health of body and mind, which my friends who do not flatter me say is no great shakes at the best of times, do make my last will and testament as follows, revoking, of course all former wills. I leave the property of Gairbread and all other property I may be possessed of to my sisters, Helen Boyle Story and Elizabeth Boyle Dunlop, the former because she is married to a minister whom (may God help him) she henpecks; the latter because she is married to nobody, nor is she likely to be, for she is an old maid and not market rife. And also I leave to them and their heirs my share of the stock and implements on the farm, providing always that the enclosure round my brother's grave be reserved, and if either of them should die without issue the other is to inherit the whole. I leave to my sister-in-law, Louisa Dunlop, all my share of the household furniture and such traps, with the exceptions hereinafter mentioned. I leave my silver tankard to the oldest son of old John, as the representative of the family. I would have left it to old John himself, but he would have melted it down to make temperance medals, and that would have been a sacrilege. However, I leave him my big horn snuff-box—he can only make temperance horn spoons out of that. I leave my sister Jenny my Bible, the property formerly of my great-great-grandmother, Betsy Hamilton, of Woodhall, and when she knows as much of the spirit as she does of the letter she will

don in the Kate on the 15th of June, and sailed down the Thames in the face of a heavy gale of wind from the north-east. On the 16th he had a good run from Greenhithe to Ramsgate under close-reefed mainsail. He had light head winds all the way down the channel, and made the Lizard on the 13th, and Land's End on the 14th of July. Thence he sailed along the coast of Cornwall to Lundy Island and Milford Haven, encountering very stormy weather in the Bristol Channel. When off Lundy Island the Kate was kept out all night by the sea that was running. At Milford Haven she got becalmed, and was detained five days. On the 29th July Mr. Middleton attempted to make Soona Island, but was caught in a gale of wind, and had to put into North Haven. On the 31st he ran over to Courtown and Dublin, where he remained for two or three days, after which he made for Donaghadee, where he was again becalmed. On the 15th August a breeze sprang up, and he succeeded in making Ayr on that day, having taken exactly two months to accomplish the voyage from London. The wind again falling away, he lost a day at Ayr; and on reaching Irvine on the 17th August he took the steamer to Bowling. From thence he came over the canal to Grangemouth, and took the steamer for Leith, which he reached on Tuesday evening. Mr. Middleton intends to complete his voyage, which he hopes to be able to accomplish within a month; and with this view he proposes to leave Leith in the Kate on Wednesday morning. The longest spell of work which he had on the voyage was in coming down the Channel from Brighton to Southampton, when he was out two days and two nights, during which time he had no sleep. His usual habit was to come into port about midnight, rest for two or three hours, generally on

taking a drink gave me something that made me drunk a little—don't know whether it was beer or whisky. I felt playful and funny after drinking it, and returned to Nancy's house. She asked me to go to the woods with her and help her to get light-wood, and we could make some money by it. We took the axe and started off. Nancy cut her own wood first, and came to where I had a little pile of light-wood and sat down upon it, telling me to take the axe and cut some, as she was tired. When she sat down she handed me the axe, and as I throw it upon my shoulder the thought struck me that I could kill Nancy so easy and get the money she had, and before I knew it hardly, I struck her on the head with the edge of the axe, and she slowly fell forward on her face. I struck her twice more, and while she was struggling I took the money from her pocket and ran towards town. Soon after killing Nancy I saw her brother, who called me and asked where his sister was. I told him I had left her down yonder, and when I got on this side of the railroad, I ran as fast as I could to keep him from finding me. After getting where nobody could see me, I counted the money over. There were 3 dols. 20c. I then came down in town and bought some toys, cakes, and candy. I killed Nancy on Tuesday, but did not change my clothing until Thursday morning. I went from one place to another, not thinking much of what I had done. Did not know the police were after me until I was arrested. Don't know what made me kill Nancy, unless it was whisky and the devil. I never committed a crime before. I know the murder was a mighty bad crime, the worst I could commit, but I did not think of it at the time. When Judge Cole passed sentence on me I was much frightened, and felt like I was choking. I could not



PARTRIDGES AND THEIR YOUNG.—(SEE PAGE 1399.)

be a much better Christian than she is. I leave my late brother's watch to my brother Sandy, exhorting him at the same time to give up Whiggery and Radicalism, and all other sins that do most easily beset him. I leave my brother-in-law Allan my punch-bowl, as he is a big gaudy man, and likely to do credit to it. I leave to Parson Chevasse my big silver snuff-box I got from the Simcoe Militia as a small token of my gratitude to him for taking my sister Maggie, whom no man of taste would have taken. I leave to John Caddell a silver teapot, to the end that he may drink tea therefrom to comfort him under the infliction of a slatternly wife. I leave my books to my brother Andrew, because he has been jingling wally, that he may yet learn to read with them. I leave my silver cup, with the sovereign in the bottom of it, to my sister, Janet Graham Dunlop, because she is an old maid, and pious, and therefore necessarily given to horning; and also my grandmother's snuff-box, as it looks decent to see an old maid taking snuff."

ADVENTUROUS VOYAGE IN A YACHT.

MR. EMPSON EDWARD MIDDLETON, late of Her Majesty's 31st Regiment of Foot, who arrived in Edinburgh on the evening of Thursday last week, has undertaken an adventure which is perhaps without a parallel in the annals of yachting, if the somewhat doubtful story of the voyage across the Atlantic be excepted. He has undertaken to circumnavigate the coast of England alone and unaided in his yacht Kate, a boat of three tons burthen; and in a couple of months from the time he began his voyage he has succeeded in performing the larger half of his task. Mr. Middleton left Lon-

don in the Kate on the 15th of June, and sailed down the Thames in the face of a heavy gale of wind from the north-east. On the 16th he had a good run from Greenhithe to Ramsgate under close-reefed mainsail. He had light head winds all the way down the channel, and made the Lizard on the 13th, and Land's End on the 14th of July. Thence he sailed along the coast of Cornwall to Lundy Island and Milford Haven, encountering very stormy weather in the Bristol Channel. When off Lundy Island the Kate was kept out all night by the sea that was running. At Milford Haven she got becalmed, and was detained five days. On the 29th July Mr. Middleton attempted to make Soona Island, but was caught in a gale of wind, and had to put into North Haven. On the 31st he ran over to Courtown and Dublin, where he remained for two or three days, after which he made for Donaghadee, where he was again becalmed. On the 15th August a breeze sprang up, and he succeeded in making Ayr on that day, having taken exactly two months to accomplish the voyage from London. The wind again falling away, he lost a day at Ayr; and on reaching Irvine on the 17th August he took the steamer to Bowling. From thence he came over the canal to Grangemouth, and took the steamer for Leith, which he reached on Tuesday evening. Mr. Middleton intends to complete his voyage, which he hopes to be able to accomplish within a month; and with this view he proposes to leave Leith in the Kate on Wednesday morning. The longest spell of work which he had on the voyage was in coming down the Channel from Brighton to Southampton, when he was out two days and two nights, during which time he had no sleep. His usual habit was to come into port about midnight, rest for two or three hours, generally on

A COLOURED MURDERESS REPRIEVED.

GOVERNOR BULLOCK, of Georgia, reprieved Harriet Grier, alias Harriet Crittenden, a negress, who was condemned to be executed at Macon on Friday last for the murder of Nancy Wright, a white girl, about 17 years of age, near that city, on the 26th of March last. A reprieve was granted until the 20th of August, that she "might have full opportunity for prayer and penitence." On Wednesday last, while anticipating a speedy death, she made the following confession:—"My right name is Harriet Crittenden, and not Harriet Grier, as I am called in Macon. When a slave I belonged to Mr. Oliver Crittenden, at Americus, Ga. My father is named Joy Crittenden. I came to Macon from Americus about three weeks before I committed the crime for which I die to-morrow. I met Nancy Wright on the streets the evening before the murder, and went home with her and stayed all night. She showed me some money that night which she had made by selling light-wood, but I did not intend at the time to steal it or kill her to get it. The next morning, while Nancy was fixing about the house, I went to a grocery near by, and a black u. n who was at the counter

pray or sleep when I returned to gaol, but the good people came and prayed for me, and learned me how to pray to God for forgiveness; and I feel now that He has forgiven me, and that I will go to heaven. I have no fears of death; have seen people hung, and know what it is to be done; but I am not afraid. If I could speak to all of my race I would tell them never to touch whisky, and never do wrong; to think over a bad act before they commit it. If I had only stopped to think, I never would have killed Nancy."—*Chicago Observer*.

THE NEW VADE MECUM (invented and manufactured by Charles H. Vincent, optician, of 23, Windsor-street, Liverpool) consists of a telescope well adapted for tourists, &c., to which is added an excellent microscope of great power and first class definition, quite equal to others sold at ten times the price. Wonderful as it may seem, the price of this ingenious combination is only 3s. 6d., and Mr. Vincent sends it (carriage free) anywhere, with printed directions, upon receipt of post office-order or stamps to the amount of 3s. 10d.—[Advt.]

SCIENCE AND ART.—A striking instance of the immense value a small piece of steel may acquire by the great power of skilled mechanical labour is the balance-spring of a watch. From its extreme fineness and delicacy 4,000 weigh not more than one ounce, and exceed in value £1,000. A most interesting little work, describing the rise and progress of watchmaking, has been published by J. W. Benson, 25, Old Bond-street, and the City Steam Factory, 58 and 60, Ludgate-hill. The book, which is profusely illustrated, gives a full description of the various kinds of watches and clocks, with their prices. Mr. Benson (who holds the appointment to the Prince of Wales) has also published a pamphlet on Artistic Gold Jewellery, illustrated with the most beautiful designs of Bracelets, Brooches, Earrings, Lockets, &c., &c., suitable for Wedding, Birthday, and other presents. These pamphlets are sent post free for two stamps each, and they cannot be too strongly recommended to those contemplating a purchase, especially to residents in the country or abroad, who are thus enabled to select any article they may require, and have it forwarded with perfect safety.

THE CHANNEL SQUADRON.—CRUISE OF THE LORDS OF THE ADMIRALTY.

Mr. CHILDERS, M.P., First Lord of the Admiralty, with Vice-Admiral Sir Sydney Dacres, K.C.B., First Sea Lord, accompanied by their staff officers, secretaries, &c., sailed from England on Monday with a fleet which, although it may be looked upon as small in point of numbers, will stand unrivalled by any fleet previously assembled for ocean service in all that relates to the speed of the ships under all grades of steaming, power of guns, or thickness of armour-plating—in the latter sense, of course, excepting the unarmoured flying frigate of the British navy, the *Inconstant*. This fleet is composed of:—

1. *Agincourt*, 28 guns, 6,121 tons, armoured, iron-built, screw-engined ship, of 1,350-horse power (nominal), Captain Hugh T. Burgoyne, V.C., C.B., Admiralty flagship.

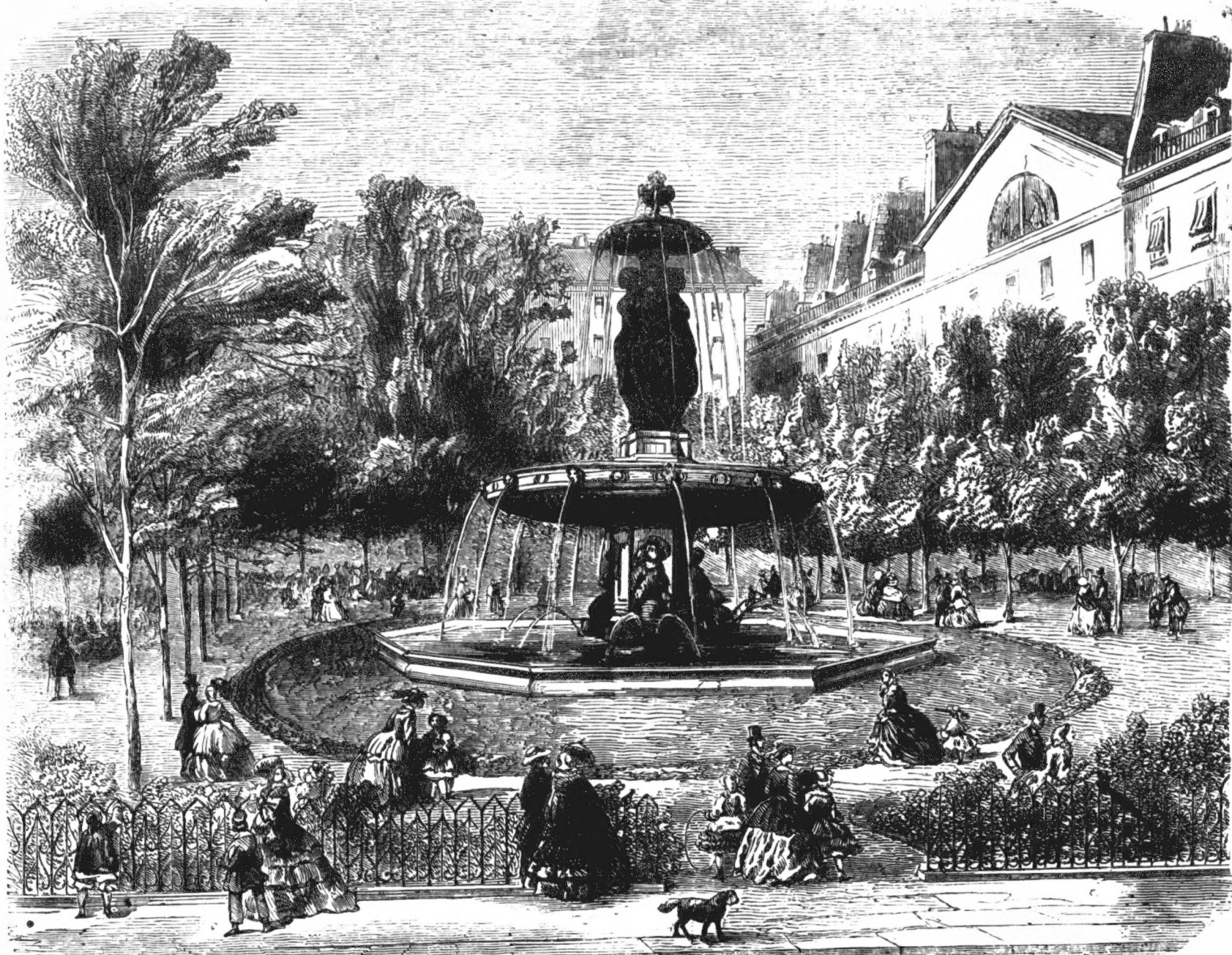
2. *Minotaur*, 34 guns, 6,621 tons, armoured, iron-built, screw-engined ship, of 1,350-horse power (nominal), Captain James G. Goodenough, carrying the flag of Vice-Admiral Sir Thomas M. C. Symonds, K.C.B., the Commander-in-Chief of the Channel Fleet of 1869, in the absence of the Admiralty ensign.

3. *Northumberland*, 28 guns, 6,621 tons, unarmoured, iron-built, screw-engined ship, of 1,350-horse power (nominal), Captain Charles H. May.

loading rifle guns, and has also most undoubtedly the thickest, heaviest, and toughest skin of all the broadside ironclads afloat in Europe or America, and that is tantamount to saying in the world. The *Monarch* is our latest investment in ironclad ships of war. She has a skin even much thicker, heavier, and tougher than the *Hercules* has, while the difference in the gun power of the two ships is, of course, as 25 to 18 in favour of the turret-ship. The *Inconstant* is the flying unarmoured screw frigate of the British navy. She is built entirely of iron, but floating in an outer shell of wood, on which is a skin of copper sheathing to enable her to keep the sea as long as any ordinarily wood-built ship. Although without armour, she carries 12-ton guns, and her speed under steam, at all grades of expansion, is superior to that of any other war ship afloat. She has been, in fact, specially constructed to carry extraordinary gun power combined with exceptional powers of speed, both for attack and for flight. The speed of the *Monarch* is, next to that of the *Inconstant*, the greatest of all the ships of the British navy. Next come the *Hercules* and *Bellerophon*, and close upon them the *Agincourt*, *Minotaur*, and *Northumberland*. The *Inconstant*—the fastest ship—averaged 16.7 knots over the measured mile in six runs made continuously and without the engines stopping. The slowest of the fleet—the five-masted class—average 13.5 knots. The aggregate amount of tonnage, nominal horse-power of engines, and

At noon on Monday most of the ships in the Sound belonging to the Channel Squadron weighed one anchor, took in all boats, and got up steam. At 4.30 p.m. the *Minotaur* started from the centre of the Squadron under steam only. Wind, S.S.W., light; weather, fine; tide, first quarter's flood. The *Minotaur* was followed by the *Bellerophon* and *Hercules*. The *Northumberland*, being the easternmost ship, had to wait until the others were clear, and left at 4.50 p.m. The *Inconstant* started at 5 and the *Monarch* at 5.30 p.m. Mr. Childers, the First Lord, who came down by the South Devon Railway, went on board the steam tender *Princess Alice*, at Millbay, at 6 p.m., under a salute of 19 guns from the flagship *Royal Adelaide*, Captain Preedy, in *Hamoaze*. Within 15 minutes his lordship left the tender, and proceeded in the Port Admiral's barge to the *Agincourt*, on board which he was received with yards manned. The Admiralty flag was then hoisted at her mainmast, and was saluted by the Plymouth Citadel and by the *Monarch*, which hove too off the Rame Head, outside the harbour. At 6.30 p.m. the *Agincourt* returned the salutes, and at 7 followed the other ships for Gibraltar.

THE DEAN AND THE DUSTMAN.—Mr. Lake, the Dean nominate of Durham, paid a short visit to Durham last week. Shortly after eight o'clock in the morning (a local paper reports) Mr. Lake made his way to the northern door of the



THE PARIS FETES.—SCENE IN THE NEW SQUARE, LOUVOIS.—(SEE PAGE 1399.)

4. *Hercules*, 14 guns, 5,234 tons, armoured, iron-built, screw-engined ship, of 1,200-horse power (nominal), Captain Lord Gilford.

5. *Bellerophon*, 14 guns, 4,270 tons, armoured, iron built, screw-engined ship, of 1,000-horse power (nominal), Captain Francis Marten.

6. *Monarch*, 7 guns, 5,102 tons, armoured, iron-built, screw-engined ship (double turret), of 1,100-horse power (nominal), Captain John B. Commereil, V.C., C.B.

7. *Inconstant*, 17 guns, 4,066 tons, unarmoured, iron-built, screw-engined ship, of 1,000-horse power (nominal), Captain Elphinstone D'O, D.A. Aplin.

The three sister ships—the great five-masted craft—the *Agincourt*, the *Minotaur*, and the *Northumberland*, carry each 12-ton 7-inch muzzle-loading rifled guns on four broadside ports amidships, while the remainder of their armament consists of 6½-ton 7-inch guns of the same description in manufacture and rifling. All three have 5½-inch plating on good serviceable backing of teak, and iron framing with an inner iron skin. The *Bellerophon* carries a magnificent battery of ten 12-ton guns on her main deck, behind 6-inch plating, improved upon that of the *Agincourt*, *Minotaur*, and *Northumberland*; but it must be stated at the same time that her upper deck is hampered with an enormous and useless iron tower, and she is also deficient in steam power. The *Hercules* has on her main deck an unrivalled battery of 18-ton muzzle-

number of guns represented by the seven ships are 38,137 tons, 8,350 nominal horse-power of engines and 141 guns. The fleet is somewhat remarkable in its constitution in the presence of the three five-masted ships, it being the first instance of three such vessels having met and sailed in company in a fleet. It is also remarkable that the *Agincourt*, after doing duty as Admiralty flagship during the cruise of the Reserve Fleet, and having been again selected as their Lordships' flagship for the present cruise, should have but one soul on board among her present officers and crew who served on board on the last cruise. Mr. James Patterson, the chief engineer of the ship, is the only one on board who can claim the honour of having previously done duty in the *Agincourt* under the Admiralty flag.

The first port made by the fleet after leaving Plymouth Sound will be Gibraltar, where the Mediterranean fleet, under the command of Vice-Admiral Sir A. Milne, K.C.B., will join, and the combined fleets then proceed on their cruise. Madeira will most probably be the next place of call, but this will depend upon after circumstances. At the termination of the cruise the combined fleet will anchor in the Tagus, and, it is expected, will remain anchored off Lisbon two or three days. On leaving the Tagus again Vice-Admiral Milne's fleet will return to Gibraltar and the Mediterranean, and the ships that are now in Plymouth Sound will sail for Queenstown, where they will arrive about the 27th of September.

Cathedral. The door was locked; but hearing the sound of voices inside, the new dean gave the barrier sundry vigorous knocks. These were heard by a man who was assisting to sweep the building, and imagining that it was an ordinary stranger seeking admission, the Cathedral officer, in terms more pointed than polite, intimated that no one could be admitted till a quarter past nine. The knocking continued, so did the sweeping; but so annoyingly persistent did the "tap tap" become, that the official determined on unfastening the door to remonstrate with the offender. The door was opened, and a good-looking gentleman, of clerical cut, essayed to enter. "Too soon, sir, too soon; can't come in before a quarter past nine—against rules, you know, sir,—sweeping out the place." "But I'm going to be your new dean," mildly remarked the gentleman addressed; "surely I may come in." The official stood aghast, touched his forehead, bowed and scraped, and apologized most obsequiously, and showed no little anxiety to dance attendance on his new master, who smiled and passed on.

LUXURIANT AND BEAUTIFUL HAIR.—MRS. S. ALLEN'S WORLD'S HAIR RESTORER never fails to quickly restore Grey or Faded Hair to its youthful colour and beauty. It stops the hair from falling off. It prevents baldness. It promotes luxuriant growth; it causes the hair to grow thick and strong. It removes all dandruff. It contains neither oil nor dye. In large Bottles—Price Six Shillings. Sold by Chemists and perfumers. Depot, 266, HIGH HOLBORN, LONDON.

LAW AND POLICE.

At Greenwich Mr. Patteson sent a youth of seventeen for six weeks' imprisonment for not paying money under an affiliation order.

THE PUBLIC "PROTECTORS."—At Leamington a policeman of that town has been fined £5 for stealing growing fruit from a garden. On Monday another policeman was sentenced to a month's imprisonment for having been drunk while on duty. Last week a third constable was dismissed for drunkenness, and a fourth committed for trial on a charge of stealing a bottle of rum.

At Marlborough-street David Avery and William Marshall were charged with being drunk and disorderly. They were refused admission into the Oxford Music-hall on Saturday night in consequence of their being drunk, and when ordered to go away by the police they refused, abused the officers, and caused a crowd to assemble in the street. Mr. Knox fined Avery 20s. or fourteen days' imprisonment, and Marshall 10s. or seven days.

The case of the Countess D'Alteyrac, otherwise Willoughby, again came before Mr. Commissioner Winslow on Wednesday at the Court of Bankruptcy. It was an application on the part of the assignees for certain letters and papers in the possession of the bankrupt or her solicitors. His honour made the order, but directed the official assignee to retain for the bankrupt any letters that were of a private or personal nature.

PAUL DE PARIS, of 45, Wych-street, waste paper dealer; Michael Saunders, of 46, Wych-street, bookseller; and Richard Groves, of 33, Holywell-street, printer, all stated to be well-known dealers in obscene prints, were charged at Bow-street on Wednesday morning before Sir Thomas Henry with illegally selling obscene prints and picturesque slides. The case against Paris and Saunders was gone into first. The prisoners were remanded.

At the Clerkenwell police-court, Samuel Malyon, a labourer, was sentenced by Mr. Cooke, under the Habitual Criminals Act, to four months' hard labour, for violent assaults upon two policemen—two months for each offence. In another case, a labourer named Levy was sentenced to two months' hard labour for being drunk and assaulting the police, and two women were fined respectively 30s. or twenty-one days, and 20s. or seven days' imprisonment for attempting to rescue Levy, and assaulting the police in the execution of their duty.

MARGARET DIBLEY, aged 45, a widow, was charged at the Greenwich police-court with attempting to commit suicide. The prisoner threw herself into the Thames, and was rescued by a waterman. She said that she had lost her husband through an accident on board a steam-vessel, and had been awarded £100 as compensation by the owners, but the solicitor who had conducted the case had died before paying the money to her, and she was without hope of getting it. Mr. Patteson remanded her for a few days, in order that she might receive spiritual advice from the chaplain of Maidstone gaol.

At the same court William Clark, aged twenty-four, was charged with violently assaulting Emma Williams. The complainant said that about twelve o'clock at night she was walking from Lewisham to Deptford, and when passing a lonely spot near the Kent Waterworks the prisoner, whom she had never before seen, seized her from behind by both arms, placed his knee against her back, threw her down, and beat her severely, until a policeman arrived and took him into custody. The prisoner, who it was stated was quite sober, said he did not believe he had acted as stated. Mr. Patteson said the charge had been clearly proved. It was a cruel and cowardly assault, and he must be sentenced to six months' hard labour.

WILLIAM HENRY HALL, who gave himself up to the police last week, stating that he had killed a man at Highgate, and that he was the man who committed the Cannon-street murder, was brought before the Highgate magistrates to-day. As it appeared that there was no truth in his statements, and the medical officer at the prison pronounced him to be perfectly sane, he was discharged. Colonel Jaekes remarked that the magistrates wished they had the power to send the prisoner to the House of Correction as a rogue and vagabond, and to order him a good whipping.

POLICEMEN QUARRELLING.—At the Marylebone police-court Francis Keely, a policeman, was charged on remand with assaulting another policeman in the same division named Kingshott whilst in the execution of his duty. The prisoner, when out of uniform, ran away without paying a cab fare, and ran into a passage, where he was seen by Kingshott, who told him that if he refused to pay his cab fare he would have to go to the station-house. Prisoner abused Kingshott and violently assaulted him; his face being much cut and his thumb kicked out of joint. Mr. D'Eyncourt sentenced him to three months' hard labour, under the Habitual Criminals Act.

VIOLENT ASSAULT BY A PAINTER.—At Marlborough-street, Thomas Shortis, a painter, was charged on remand with violently assaulting a young woman named Barnett. The complainant and the prisoner lived together, but quarrelled and parted. She had obtained an affiliation summons against Shortis, and went to his mother's to see him. A quarrel took place between them, the prisoner striking the woman several times on the breast side, and arm, with a portion of a French bedstead, and severely injuring her. Mr. Knox said he should deal with the case at once, and not send it to the sessions. A worse one he had never heard in a court of justice. He sentenced the prisoner to six months' hard labour.

DARING STREET ROBBERY.—A daring case of street robbery came before the Southwark police magistrate on Tuesday morning. Mr. Thomas Wright, a journalist, was in the Borough-road about half-past ten o'clock on Monday night when a man named Mappin came up, stared in his face in a very impudent manner, and tore from his neck a scarf in which was a pin worth £7 or £8. Mr. Wright seized the thief, but was immediately surrounded by a number of men and women, who kicked him on the legs and struck him on the head. He managed, however, to hold the fellow until a policeman came up and took him into custody. The prisoner was remanded.

THE PERILS OF LECTURING.—At the Marylebone police-court, James Wallis, an Irish labourer, was charged with assaulting George Mackay. The complainant lectured at Kenal New Town on Tuesday night against the doctrine of transubstantiation. When he went out into the street after the lecture the prisoner struck him in the mouth without saying a word and ran away. The prisoner said he went to hear the lecture and his feelings were aroused by the statements he heard that he did strike the complainant, whom he believed to be Mr. Murphy, as that name was on the bills. Mr. D'Eyncourt fined him 10s. or seven days' imprisonment. A woman named Wallis was also fined 5s. or four days for throwing half a brick at the lecturer.

At Marlborough-street on Saturday a young man named Howe was charged with assaulting his wife. The complainant said she had only been married to the prisoner nine weeks, and that for the past five weeks he had ill-used her. Last night he struck her several times. The prisoner said that, finding it impossible to live with the complainant, it had been agreed between them that he should live with another woman and that she should live with another man. This statement the wife admitted to be true, but Mr. Knox said he had nothing to do with the immoral life of the woman; he had only to deal with the charge against the prisoner for assaulting his wife, and this having been proved, he sentenced him to a month's hard labour, and refused to impose a fine.

A VILE "GENTLEMAN."—On Saturday, at the Southwark police-court, Charles Saunders, described as a "gentleman," of Hythe Villas, Mitcham, who is a season ticket-holder on the South Western line, was charged with being drunk, and interfering with the comfort of the passengers, also with assaulting two of the company's servants. Inspector Potter said the prisoner was in the habit of getting into carriages set apart for ladies, or where ladies only were sitting, and annoying them in various ways. He had been several times cautioned, and the previous night he so misconducted himself that he was taken into custody, as the directors were determined to protect their passengers. The case having been fully proved, the sitting magistrate said a fine would be useless, and sentenced the prisoner to two months with hard labour; the prisoner fainted on hearing the sentence.

A "GENTLEMAN" AND HIS CABMAN.—At Marlborough-street on Tuesday morning, Mr. Richard Chaulek, of Glasshouse-street, Regent-street, was charged with being drunk and assaulting a cabman and two policemen. According to the evidence, the defendant, after using a cab for more than an hour, refused to pay the cabman, damaged his cab, and when the man followed him knocked him down. He was then taken into custody, but he was so violent that two policemen were unable to get him to the station-house, and were obliged to avail themselves of the assistance of two private in the foot guards, who volunteered their services. Mr. Knox said he was very glad to hear that the soldiers had assisted the police. He fined the defendant 20s. for the assaults on each of the policemen; £5 for the assault on the cabman, and he would also have to pay for the damage to the cab—in all £7 15s.

FELONIOUSLY WOUNDING.—At the Central Criminal Court on Friday morning, Hassock Richards, aged 25, law clerk, was indicted for feloniously wounding Edwin Heale Skinner, with intent to do him grievous bodily harm. The prosecutor was the manager of a public-house at Uxbridge. On the night of the 29th of July the prisoner was at the bar drinking, and some conversation took place with regard to the billings of soldiers. The prisoner contradicted the prosecutor, and Skinner requested him to leave, but the prisoner refused. About half an hour afterwards Skinner attempted to remove the prisoner, and in the struggle which took place he received two stabs in the back. For the defence it was contended that there was not sufficient evidence to show that the wounds were inflicted by the prisoner. The jury found him guilty of unlawfully wounding, and he was sentenced to twelve months' hard labour.

THE LATE SECRETARY TO THE FORESTERS.—Mrs. Stimpson, the wife of the late secretary to the Foresters, applied to Mr. Cooke at the Clerkenwell police-court for his advice. She stated that her husband was tried for embezzling the moneys of the order of Foresters, and was acquitted. Since then he had deserted her, and she and her child were starving. Her husband was living at Turnham-green at her married daughter's, and though she had gone there many times he would not see her, and her daughter abused her. She had been to the place where her husband was employed, and though she had waited there for hours he would not see her. She had been living on the money she had raised by pawning her clothes, but they were gone, and she was in great distress. Mr. Cooke said the applicant had better apply to the parish authorities for relief, and they, no doubt, would seek out her husband. If they did nothing for her she could apply to him again.

QUARRELSOME SISTERS.—At Bow-street on Monday morning, Margaret and Jane Foley, two young women, who said they were step-sisters, were charged with behaving in a disorderly manner in the infirmary of St. Giles's workhouse. The porter at the workhouse said that he found the prisoners on the ground holding each other by the hair. They made a great noise in the infirmary, where many persons were ill and others dying, and he was compelled to give them in charge. The prisoner Margaret Foley said that some one had sent her a shilling, with which she bought some tea and sugar, and that Jane insisted that the money was intended for her. The other prisoner said "Moggy" had no right to the money, but laughed at her (Jane) because she demanded it back. The contradictory statements so excited the two women that there would probably have been another fight in the dock if the gaoler had not interfered. Mr. Flower sentenced them each to fourteen days' imprisonment.

THE NEW CRIMINALS ACT IN FORCE.—The Habitual Criminals Act has been brought into operation for the first time in the metropolis at the Thames police-court. John Leahy, a labourer, described as having no home, who is lame, and uses a crutch, was charged with a violent assault upon a policeman in Shadwell, and twelve convictions for assault, riots, and other disorderly conduct were proved against him. Mr. Paget said he would state for the information of the prisoner and all who heard him how the hands of the magistrates had been recently strengthened for the more adequate punishment of persons who assaulted the police. The 12th clause of the Habitual Criminals Act, 1869, which became law ten days ago, gave the magistrate power, where any person is convicted of an assault on a constable or peace officer in the execution of his duty, to inflict a fine not exceeding £20, or, in the discretion of the court, imprisonment for any term not exceeding six months, with or without hard labour. He thought this was a case in which he ought to exercise the discretion vested in him by the new law. The prisoner was an incorrigible criminal, and had been often convicted of brutal assaults on the police and others, and light punishments were of no use. He sentenced him to three months' imprisonment with hard labour.

EXPLANATION OF THE LATE SECRETARY OF THE FORESTERS.—Mr. S. Simpson, the late secretary to the Foresters, has made an explanation with regard to the application made by his wife at the Clerkenwell police-court on Friday. He stated that it was nearly two years since he had separated from his wife, and that he had agreed to allow her £1 per week as long as she did not molest him. He had continued that payment regularly for eighteen months, when she broke her engagement by molesting him, and he stopped the payment. She then wrote a letter to him apologizing for her conduct, and asking him to continue the payment. This he did, until three weeks since, when she began to annoy him, and he then again discontinued the payment, and informed her that he should continue to do so until she could conduct herself properly. He also sent a gentleman to see her, and she called him most disgusting names, and would not permit him to explain the matter to her. He was, he said, quite willing to continue the payment of the allowance if his wife would conduct herself properly, and allow him to place the child which she had now in a boarding school. She not only insulted and annoyed him, but also his friends and relatives. There was no necessity for the parish to support her, for if she would only conduct herself properly he would continue the allowance.

EXTRAORDINARY CHARGE.—On Friday two well-dressed young men, said to be cousins, named Clement Harwood, 20, and John Hatcher, 26, both of whom had been arrested on a warrant, were taken before the Lord Mayor and Sir Robert Carden at the Justice-room of the Mansion-house, Harwood being charged with stealing bills of exchange to the amount, in all, of about £15,000, and Hatcher as a supposed accomplice, with aiding and abetting in the robbery. The prisoner Harwood was also charged with forgery. Both prisoners were recently arrested in New York, and upon them was found money to the amount, in all, of £11,791 odd, of which £9,187 was in French currency. Harwood had absconded from the city, where he was employed by a firm of bankers and money dealers, of which his father is senior partner, taking with him Hatcher. They sailed from Liverpool on the 14th of July in the steamer Russia, and arrived at New York on the 4th of August. Meanwhile, their destination having become

known, the Atlantic cable was put in action, and the result was that they were arrested immediately on their arrival by two of the American detective police, Irving and Tully, by the former of whom they were brought back to this country on board the City of Washington steamer, which arrived at Queenstown a few days ago, and conveyed to London on Thursday last week, accompanied by Sergeant Webb, of the city detective police. The investigation, from the attendant circumstances, excited much interest, and the court was inconveniently crowded. Mr. Straight, barrister, conducted the prosecution; Mr. Wontner, solicitor, appeared for the prisoner Harwood.

NOTES INTERESTING AND ODD.

It is said that an enthusiastic party of antiquarians recently made a laborious excavation at Ossian's (supposed) tomb at Glen-Almond, and discovered some fragments of—a champagne bottle!

The most extraordinary follower of an army that we have yet heard of has accompanied the Russian troops to Samarcand. This is a Savoyard with a barrel-organ and a monkey. Is it for the purpose of keeping up the spirits of the troops, or of striking terror into the enemy, that he has been permitted to join the camp-followers?

A NURSING FATHER.—When a man believes anything absolutely, it is always pleasant to see him make an ocular demonstration of his faith. At Algona, Iowa, one Mrs. Ingham was appointed to deliver the oration last Independence Day. So she carried her infant and her husband into the assembly of the people, and while she occupied the platform Mr. Ingham meekly held the baby! Probably arrangements were made which prevented the child from yearning for "the maternal font;" or perhaps, as Mr. Chick observes in *Dombey and Son*, "something temporary was done with a teapot." Mr. Ingham is said to have been "very proud of his wife's success" on the occasion. We think he had more reason to be proud of his own, for it was an essay in a harder field.

Nor long ago there died, in Hull, an organ bellows-blower; one of those singular individuals who took great pride in his avocation. The ablest organ-player in the land could not think more of his position or capabilities than did this blower. On all occasions of special organ performances he was ready to give his assistance, under the impression that the regular blower at the place of performance was not equal to the task. Local organists, too, speak of the man as a remarkably steady blower. However wheezy and imperfect the bellows, he was sure to supply a steady wind. Illness, however, overtook him, and as his end approached he was conscious of it, and appeared to have only one want, and that was that a bellows handle should be placed by his side in the coffin; a request which was actually complied with.

There are one or two facts of interest in the report of the London General Omnibus Company. The number of passengers carried during the half-year was 20,157,926 against 20,313,821 the year before; the average number of omnibuses working on week-days was 590 against 594, and on Sundays 460 against 461 in the same half of 1868. The company appear to think that though the competition of railways is injurious to them in the first instance, after the railways have been some time open the traffic has a tendency to recover itself. The say that the Metropolitan District Railway from Westminster to Bayswater, and the Hammersmith and Richmond Railway, have been carrying passengers during the whole of the half-year. Those competing lines have undoubtedly abstracted a considerable amount of traffic from the omnibuses in their immediate localities; on other lines of road, where railway competition had longer existed, the omnibus traffic is fast recovering itself. The company have been giving their horses maize instead of oats, and have saved by so doing about £14,000 in the half-year.

GOLD-FINDING IN A COUNTRY COURT-YARD.—A few days ago whilst a little boy was playing, as little boys will play, at knocking stones one against the other, and thus breaking them, he was somewhat surprised by seeing a glittering substance in the heart of a paving stone which he had broken in a court-yard. However, he paid no attention to this on the first time of finding it; but on again seeing a bit of the same bright metal in another piece of quartz in the yard, he took it to a jeweller's in the adjoining town (Baintree), who pronounced it to be a nugget of remarkably pure gold, and gave him 6d. for it. A member of my family, hearing of this unusual occurrence, accompanied the young gentleman to the jeweller's and bought back the nugget as a curiosity. Since then two more particles of gold have been found, and it is hardly necessary to add that my young friend is now occupied in diligently breaking up all the paving stones in the court-yard, in the hopes of becoming the veritable treasure-finder of the story. The stones have been down too long for it to be possible to ascertain whence they came from; but it is clear that, wherever that may be, there must also be a considerable abundance of gold.—*Notes and Queries.*

SINGERS AND THEIR VOICES.—A correspondent writes, in reference to the habits of operatic singers referred to in the *Pall Mall Gazette* of the 19th inst., that from his long acquaintance with artists, native and foreign, he can testify as to their moderation, both in eating and drinking, whilst preparing for, or in the performance of, their duties. They dine early on the day they sing, they take as little as possible, and they receive very few visitors before they have to sing. "But then the suppers are something to see—their appetites are awful after the evening's excitement. As a general rule they take little or nothing between the acts, but some of them require stringent stimulants if not strong ones. Malibran never sang better than when she had drunk at least a pot of porter out of the pewter pot. The more difficult the music the larger the quantity; and the odd anecdote related of her by Bunn, the Drury-lane Theatre lessee, that she could never delineate the thirst of the desert scene in Balfe's 'Maid of Artois' except she had a quart of porter concealed behind the sand mound, is quite authentic. Grisi drank always bottles of Dublin stout between the acts, and if she had to sing a stormy character the dose was strengthened. French singers prefer "eau sucrée;" the Spaniards take strong cups of chocolate, followed by glasses of water, sugared and lemoned. The Germans are described in the Vienna papers pretty correctly. The Italians like eggs beat up simply or with wine. The continental singers are certainly more careful and abstemious than the English in their dietary arrangements. Many native artists with noble voices have been ruined in health and vitiated in style by singing at our public dinners."—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

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"Stourbridge, April 19th, 1858.—Sir, I have before acknowledged the receipt of a case containing a bottle of your Chlorate of Potassa. In accordance with your wish, I write to inform you that I have nearly taken the whole of it, and seems to be COMPLETELY FREE from the fits, I not having had but one slight attack since I commenced taking the medicine; whereas, previous to my doing so, I frequently had four or five during the course of one night. The only indisposition I now feel is an irregularity in the action of my bowels, which, if I could have removed, I should be in the enjoyment of perfect health.—I am, Sir, your obedient servant, GEORGE BOWLER."

"Sir Edward Borough presents his compliments to Dr. Hall. He is most anxious to know whether Dr. Hall has discontinued compounding his preparation of Chlorate of Potassa, which has been of the greatest benefit to a member of his family. Sir Edward has endeavored for the last month or six weeks back to procure a further supply of this valuable medicine in Dublin, but has tried in vain at most of the chemists. Sir Edward Borough has, therefore, ventured to address Dr. Hall, in the hope of being more fortunate, as the Preparation of Potassa has been in great demand by so many persons in this city. Sir Edward Borough will feel much obliged by Dr. Hall letting him have as early an answer as convenient.—9, Fitzwilliam-square, Dublin, March, 6th."

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1 grain each, 3 equal to 1 oz. of the oil. Most agreeable form for taking this excellent medicine. Certificate of purity by Dr. Stedman with each box. 7d. or 18d., of Chemists. Post free 3d. 14 stamps.—F. Mann, New Hampton, N.Y.

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"See that your garments are made with a Lock-Stitch Machine."—Vide PUNCH, April 17.

WHEELER AND WILSON'S SILENT-WORKING LOCK-STITCH SEWING MACHINES.

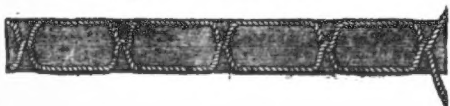
BY APPOINTMENT TO H.R.H. THE PRINCESS OF WALES.



NOTES ON SEWING MACHINES.—No. 4: COMPARING THE STITCHES. THE WHEELER AND WILSON LOCK-STITCH versus THE SINGLE-THREAD CHAIN-STITCH.

SINGLE-THREAD CHAIN-STITCH MACHINES were introduced a number of years since, before the public was fully alive to the importance of Sewing Machines as a household or commercial article, and before anyone but actual makers understood there was a difference in the stitches made by the various machines. To the great detriment of the trade, machines using but one thread, and making a Chain-Stitch, have been from time to time vigorously and expensively advertised, which resulted in the sale of some, to the disappointment of the purchaser and the condemnation of all Sewing Machines, in consequence of the liability of this particular stitch to ravel, irritate the wearer of a garment made by it, and often entirely wash out in the laundry; hence the remarks often made by vendors of ladies' under-clothing, shirts, &c., anxious to take an order. "Oh, we can warrant our work, for it is all done by hand," &c. Happily, the public are becoming better educated in the mysteries of Sewing Machine Stitches, and some are able to tell at a glance which stitch is the strongest, most economical, and useful in the make of a garment. All Sewing Machines require a certain amount of fact—some in the smallest degree—to work them, and it is bad taste in any vendor to represent their machines as being so simple as almost to run themselves; or that a machine, because it uses but one thread and makes the Chain Stitch, is less labour to work, less trouble to learn, and has less machinery; often the reverse is the case, and we know of a Chain-Stitch firm who intimate that their machines are so simple as to require no instruction, and yet devote thirty-two pages of printed matter, crown octavo, to giving instructions. There are numerous "tricks" resorted to by some of the Single-Thread Chain-Stitch—such as having a Lock-Stitch Machine on their premises and purposely sewing a seam badly, so that it will break the thread by a strain, or gape open by pulling apart. Another common trick is to sew a seam with the Lock-Stitch and cut it every quarter or half-inch, and then pull so as to break the thread or tear the fabric—as if it was ever required in the making of any garment that the fabric should be cut at intervals—garments being usually cut first and sewed afterwards, instead of vice versa. A few illustrations will be sufficient to show the two stitches and their comparative merits. First, we give the "LOCK-STITCH" as made by the WHEELER AND WILSON Machine.

Fig. 1.—Lock-Stitch.



The Lock-Stitch is formed with two threads, one upon each surface of the fabric, sewed and interlocked in the centre of it. It forms an elastic seam that cannot be unravelled, and as strong as the fabric itself. About two and a-half yards of thread are required for one yard of seam.

Fig. 2.—The Single-Thread Chain-Stitch



Is formed with a single thread, as follows: A loop of thread is thrust through the fabric to be sewed, and held open until the thread is again looped and thrust through the fabric and through the first loop. This second loop is held open until a third has been formed and thrust through it. A succession of these loopings forms the seams. The seam upon one side of the fabric presents a single line of thread, but upon the other side there is a ridge formed by the succession of loops, which, without any other of its numerous defects, is a serious objection to the wearer of a garment made by it. About four and a-half yards of thread are required for a yard of seam.

Fig. 3.—The Single-Thread Chain-Stitch sewed loose,



In order to show its exact formation, its liability to ravel, and the care which should be taken that no stitches are missed.

Fig. 4.—Single-Thread Chain-Stitch missed.



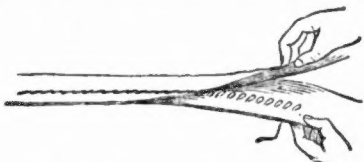
A seam formed by this stitch may be unravelled like a stocking, by pulling the end of the thread at the close of the seam, as in Figs. 2, 3, and 4. Or, should a stitch be missed, the whole seam may be unravelled from that point without breaking the thread. Hence the propriety of examining each seam made by this stitch, which of course involves a loss of time. Caution should be used in pulling any stray end of thread showing itself on articles made with this stitch. The results are sometimes ludicrous.

Fig. 5.—Lock-Stitch dropped.



The effect of dropping a stitch with the Lock-Stitch Machine is simply having a stitch of double the ordinary length, with no danger of raveling.

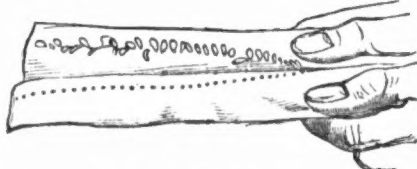
Fig. 6.—Single-Thread Chain-Stitch ripping,



By gently pulling the fabric apart, as in fig. 6; the facility with which seams formed by this stitch may

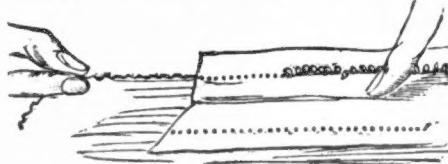
be ripped, without raveling, and their liability to ravel, render them valueless for the general purposes of sewing.

Fig. 7.—Single-Thread Chain-Stitch washed out.



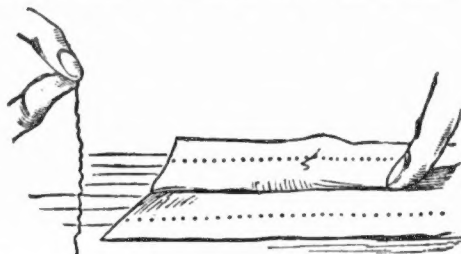
It is always necessary to inspect clothing done by this stitch before sending to the laundry, and see that the ends are well fastened, and no threads in the centre of the seam broken, otherwise garments apparently well made when sent out may return unmade.

Fig. 8.—Appearance of the Single-Thread Chain-Stitch



Destroyed by gentle rubbing without breaking the thread, showing the loops of thread on one side of what once was a seam, and the holes made by the needle on the other.

Fig. 9.—Further result of very gentle pulling.



Showing the unbroken thread and the unworn fabric damaged by unsightly holes, and thread wasted.

THE WHEELER AND WILSON LOCK-STITCH is never known to give away, but lasts longer than the garment itself; and when properly sewn, even on sleazy material, is as elastic as the substance itself; yet advocates of the Single-Thread Chain Stitch inform the public that a Lock-Stitch seam easily gives way by pulling the fabric apart, and in the same advertisement assert that it cannot be removed "without destruction of the fabric"—a strange incongruity of reasoning—both assertions being equally devoid of truth. With any machines seams may be sewed imperfectly, and with all machines the operator must in some degree adapt materials and modes of sewing to the machines, and vice versa. With either stitch it is useless to sew a seam on sleazy material on the bias with a tight tension and long stitch, as the thread being less elastic than the fabric, it must give way if violently pulled; the same result would follow with the best of hand-sewing.

THE WHEELER AND WILSON LOCK-STITCH is alike on both sides of all material, the smallest amount of care being required to arrange the single tension to produce this effect, the appearance of the two stitches being almost identical on the other side, thus—

But on the wrong or under side very different (see for comparison Figs. 1 and 2); and when missed stitches occur, which are much less liable with the Lock-stitch, there is no waste of thread or danger of the seam giving way (see for comparison Figs. 4 and 5). Economy of thread, and especially silk, in a family is of great consideration, and with manufacturers of all kinds of clothing almost the first. In a previous "Note," No. 2, we have given a table of the exact quantity used by either stitch, which we append:—

Quantity of thread required to form one yard of seam.

SINGLE-THREAD CHAIN-STITCH.	WHEELER AND WILSON'S LOCK-STITCH.
4½ yards.	2½ yards.

The waste of thread in the Lock-stitch (termed "ends"), clung to by the advocates of the Single-Thread chain as a strong point, may amount to four or five inches in a seam, say of 100 yards; but, if the waste was the same in every yard, it would still be a most vital point in favour of economy, to be recognised in the household, as it already is among manufacturers. Entanglements, mistakes, and waste of material's are as liable to occur with either stitch, but this is reduced to the smallest importance with a worker of only ordinary ability.

THE WHEELER AND WILSON LOCK STITCH MACHINES are most simple and easily managed. But this is not the only desideratum in the purchase of a Sewing Machine; it should do good work, and make a reliable stitch, one that can be depended upon. Nothing is more vexatious than to find the seam of a garment, ready to be put on, partially undone—stray ends hanging, requiring the constant supervision of some one of the family, lest the members become partially unclothed at an inopportune moment.

THE WHEELER AND WILSON MFG. CO. have just issued a new Pattern Card, illustrative of the various adaptations of their Machine. It contains samples of each kind of work at one view, and proves what they state as to the capabilities of the Lock-Stitch machine. They will be happy to send it, post-free, to anyone who will apply for it, and they are always glad to show the working of the Machine to anyone who will call at either of their establishments.

CAUTION.—All parties making use of the name of this firm for the purpose of selling Imitation Machines, or for any other unlawful purpose, will be prosecuted.

WHEELER AND WILSON'S SILENT-WORKING SEWING MACHINES.
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